INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 31— BOMBAY MONDAY FEBRUARY 6 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO. **TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!**

RIN — TIN — TIN

the Peerless, Fighting, Wonder Dog at best in

THE LIGHTHOUSE BY THE SEA

A Warner Bros. Classic of the Screen, featuring the popular

LOUISE FAZENDA

A strong photo-play of Sea Adventure and Coastal Love Romance.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT : 3-30 ; 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.		Departure	
Awa Maru ..	6028	2	Feb	14	Feb.
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8	,,	28	,,
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15	,,	29	,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20	,,	4	Mar.
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25	,,	8	,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1	March	15	,,
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	7	,,	8	,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18	,,	29	,,

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVER POOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions or commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos.: 22044-24241.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jamma	Peshawar Can
Amballa Cant	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Culcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

o other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 5/8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mentalas well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort. BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE B. A. B. T., TEACHER for a High School, Second Language Persian. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2094 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" A R 704

SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTS WRITTEN; Profit and loss account, Balance Sheet prepared by qualified Accountant; 18 years, experience. Moderate fees. Reply SASTRI 10, Vijbhai Building, Matunga. B R 705

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

GOOD OFFICES at Bible House, 170, Hornby Road, for letting. Rents Rs. 50/-, Rs. 100/-, and Rs 180/-. Lift, Electric Light, Fans and Modern conveniences. Early application should be made to SECRETARY, Ground floor. C R 708

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA. C R638

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS Srinagar, Kashmir. F R2903

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF STEELWORK FOR A SHED AT PACHORA.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of steelwork required for Goods shed at Pachora.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, specification and drawings on which the tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 12th March, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 1st February, 1928. 29882

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work of constructing a Storm Water Drainage System in connection with the New Terminal Station at Bellasis Road.

Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction up to 2 p.m. on the 20th day of February, 1928, and must be accompanied by a receipt showing that the sum of Rs 2,500 has been lodged with the Railway Company's Treasurer as earnest money.

Tender forms, specifications and plans can be obtained from the Superintending Engineer, Construction's Office, 1st floor, General Offices, Annexe, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 which will not be returned.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, tender and reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

M. W. BRAYSHAY,
Ag: Agent,
B. B. and C. I. Railway. 29894

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 8000 gallons of Oil Kerosine 125 degrees in bulk for delivery during the year 1928-29.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 13th February, 1928. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for Oil Kerosine 125 deg.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 1-4-0.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. E. MAVJI,
Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11. 29896

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

THE PUBLIC of F and G Wards is hereby informed that in accordance with Rule No. 5, Notification No. 236—Education Department, Bombay Castle, dated 28th September, 1923, the Registers of children of school-going age (boys and girls of all classes and creeds except the boys and girls of Europeans and Anglo-Indians and except also for the present, the girls of the Mahomedan community) for the year 1928, are now ready and can be seen from 1st FEBRUARY, 1928, on the Notice Board of (1) The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Buildings, Fort, Bombay, (2) Office of the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, No. 12, during office hours on any working day. They can also be seen at (1) All Municipal Primary Schools, (2) All Non-Municipal Recognised Primary Schools and (3) All Non-Municipal Recognised High Schools in the area.

Compulsion in the case of children shown in the Registers as not attending schools shall come into force from 1st APRIL, 1928. The parent (includes a guardian and any person, who has the actual custody of the child) of every child of school-going age, i.e., of not less than 6 and not more than 11 years of age, referred to in the abovementioned Registers to which this Notification applies, ordinarily residing within the limits of F and G Wards shall cause such child to attend any of the Municipal or Recognised Primary Schools from and after the 1st of APRIL, 1928, and any such parent or guardian, who fails to do so, shall be liable to a penalty prescribed in Bombay Act XV of 1920, except under a reasonable excuse (as mentioned in Section 8 of the Act).

The said Section 8 runs thus:—

MEANING OF REASONABLE EXCUSE.

8. A parent shall be deemed to have a reasonable excuse for failure to cause a child to attend a recognised Primary School in any of the following cases:—

(a) Where the child is prevented from attending school by sickness, infirmity or other unavoidable cause.
(b) Where the child is receiving otherwise than in a recognised Primary School instruction, which in the opinion of the Schools Committee, is efficient or has already completed his Primary Education.
(c) Where there is no recognised Primary School within one mile measure according to the nearest road from the residence of the child.

The parent or guardian is hereby requested to inspect the Registers and report, in time, inaccuracies, if any, in the Registers in regard to his Ward, to the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Bombay No. 12.

JEHANGIR B. BOMON BEHRAM,
Chairman,
Schools Committee, Bombay.

The Schools Committee's
Office, Municipal Buildings,
Fort,
Bombay, dated 27th January, 1928. 29898

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES, 1927-28.

MR. N. K. SIDHANTA, M.A. (Cantab.), Professor and Head of the Department of English, Lucknow University, will deliver the Wilson Philological Lectures for the current year on "English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building on the following days, commencing at 4-30 p.m. each day:—

No.	Date.	Subject.
I.	MONDAY, 6th Feb. ..	The Anglo-Saxon settlement in Britain.
II.	TUESDAY, 7th Feb. ..	The development of English Syntax.
III.	WEDNESDAY, 8th Feb. ..	English Accidence.
IV.	THURSDAY, 9th Feb. ..	Word-formation in English: Native elements.
V.	FRIDAY, 10th Feb. ..	Foreign elements in English.
VI.	SATURDAY, 11th Feb. ..	Foreign elements in English (contd.)

THE LECTURES ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 1st February, 1928. 29886

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1516 of 1921.

(1) CHARANDAS VASSANJI THACKER of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Landed Proprietor, residing at D'Souza Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and (2) RANCHHODDAS VASSANJI THACKER, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a landed Proprietor, residing at D'Souza Street, without the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

Versus

PRAGJI DAYAL HARIANI and others. ..... Defendants.

And

Suit No. 1718 of 1920.

The HONOURABLE THE ADVOCATE GENERAL ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

CHARANDAS VASSANJI and others. ..... Defendants.

And

Suit No. 635 of 1924.

NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, Esquire ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

CHARANDAS VASSANJI and others. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 19th day of January, 1928, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of Pragji Dayal Hariani, 1st Defendant in the above mentioned Suit No. 1516 of 1921 all the right, title and interest of Charandas Vassanji Thacker and Ranchhoddas Vassanji Thacker the Plaintiffs in the said Suit No. 1516 of 1921 in the following property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or Quit Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 761-761, New No. 6490, Old Survey No. 467 and New Survey No. 2763 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under B Ward No. 1589 Street Nos. 75-77 and containing by admeasurement 230 square yards or thereabouts but according to Cadastral Survey Register 207 square yards and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 853 of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South by the property of the late Poonja Jivraj, on or towards the West by the Samuel Street, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the North by the property of the late Rahimbhai Atoobhai.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charge or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 2nd day of March, 1928, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1928.

(Sd.) EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner. 29891

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Knisha's S.S. "AWA MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd February, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 689 of 1927.

(1) MEHERBAI JEHANGIR BAMBOAT, (2) JEHANGIR ARDESHIR BAMBOAT and (3) SORABJI ARDESHIR BAMBOAT, all of Bombay Parsi inhabitants, residing at Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

FIDAHUSEIN MULLA MAHOMEDALLY, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Khalasi Chakla, Jackeria Masjid, outside the Fort .. Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before His Lordship the Hon'ble Justice Sir LOUIS CRUMP on MONDAY, the 13th day of Fsbruary, 1928, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard on behalf of the Plaintiffs abovenamed.

(a) For a Decree absolute for sale of the property described in the Schedule to the Preliminary Decree herein, dated 6th day of July, 1927.
(b) For an Order that the Plaintiffs may be given leave to bid at such sale.
(c) For an Order that if the proceeds of such sale are not sufficient to pay the total mortgage debt further interest and costs due to the Plaintiffs under the said Preliminary Decree the Defendant do pay to the Plamtiffs, the balance with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum with monthly rests from the date of the receipt of the sale proceeds by the Plaintiffs till payment.
(d) For an Order that the Defendant may be ordered to pay the costs of and incidental to this application and
(e) For an Order that the Plaintiffs may be granted leave to add the costs of and incidental to this application to the Mortgage Debt

Copy of the Affidavit of Jehangir Ardeshir Bamboat the 2nd Plaintiff sworn on the 19th day of January, 1928, is sent herewith.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1928.

JHAVERY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To,
Fida Hossein Mulla Mahomedally,
The Defendant abovenamed. 29892

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS OF LOOKMANJI KARIMBHAI,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF COSTS CHARGES AND EXPENSES INCURRED BY MESSRS. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL, ATTORNEYS FOR LOOKMANJI KARIMBHAI.

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER AND HIRALAL ..... Applicants.

LET ALL PARTIES APPEAR before the Honourable the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 10th day of February, 1928, at 11-15 O'clock in the forenoon on the hearing of an application by the Applicants Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal for an order on Lookmanji Karimbhai to pay Rs. 116-14-4 being their taxed costs and for costs of and incidental to this application and the order to be made herein.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1927.

PIROJSHA BOMONJI CHOKSEY,
for Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Applicants.

To,
LOOKMANJI KARIMBHAI. 29893

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
BOMBAY

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 720 of 1927.

SHIVJI POONJA KOTHARI and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

KALIDAS MOTIRAM and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree for sale, dated 27th September, 1927, and Judge's Order, dated 14th December, 1927, made in the above suit the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Dady Seth Agiary Lane on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (the cess whereof has been redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern and Northern sides of Naviwady Lane and Dadi Seth Agiary Road respectively, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-four square yards or thereabouts, bearing part of Collector's Old No. 64, New No. 631, Old Survey No. 372, New Survey No. 294 and Cadastral Survey No. 1990, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 4834 and Street Old No. 1 and New No. 33, and bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Kalidas Motiram and others lately sold to Ramkrishna Keshav Shetye and beyond that by the property of Maneckchand Panachand, on or towards the West by Naviwady Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Trikamdas Dinanathji Maneckji, the South by the Public Road called the Dady Seth Agiary Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 2-4, Oak Lane, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner. 29836

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 BALES ARTIFICIAL THANA CLOTH DOBIE SUSHI.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th February, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Champa Gulley, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Dharmsey Ruttonsey and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers:—

Mr. K. H. Hillel:—
41 Bales Artificial Thana Cloth Dobie Sushi No. K. H. Jamshed Mill each containing 50 pieces
and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Freim and Jacob.
6 Bales Artificial Thana Cloth Dobi Sushi No. K. H. Jamshed Mill each containing 50 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2 P.M. (B.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ALL STOCK IN TRADE OF THE SANITARYWARE AND HARDWARE ETC. OF THE SHOP AND GODOWN AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell THIS DAY MONDAY the 6th inst. at 2 p.m. (B.T.) at the shop at 125, Nagdevi Street, and Godown at Nagdevi Cross Lane, Barbhai Mohollow, by order of the Mortgagee-in-Possession and on account and at the risk of Vora Nazerally Khanbhai and Lalchand Amrutlal, trading in the name of Messrs. Nazerally Khanbhai the Mortgagors all stock-in-trade consisting of:—Hydraulic Pipes, Galvanized pipes, brass and Copper pipes, Wheel-valves, Corks, for Kettles and filters, galvanized fittings, suction Hose pipes, English, German and American Pipes, Asbestoes packing etc., etc., as also all the furniture including Godrej safe, tables, chairs, cupboards, stands, etc., etc.

The above goods will be sold in one lot or in separate lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
11 Feb.	RAWALPINDI		16,649
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		18,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA†		7,952
24 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		18,568
12 ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
16 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA*	10,088
2 June	MACEDONIA..		14,120
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	0,980
16 ,,	CHINA ..		7,9 2
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	10,302
30 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,946
7 July	RAZMAK ..	RAJPURA* ..	16,601
14 ,,	MOREA ..		10,353
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,518

@ To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only.

EXTRA SAILING OF S.S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES :—
1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £55.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
16th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
6th April	MANEJA ..	8,303
3rd May	DUMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
8th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
23rd ,,	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
29th March	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
6th Feb.	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
8th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
10th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
15th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
22nd ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalgoue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

Starring First National's Latest Star
BILLIE DOVE.
Pathe Super Gazette
TIME :—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Another Staggering Attraction
TREMENDOUS RUSH
Hundreds again turned away for want of accommodation.
Hasten, Book your Seats.
THE
Capitol
TO-NIGHT
at
6-15 and 10 P.M.
The Fascinating Star
IVOR NOVELLO
IN
London's Greatest Stage Success
THE RAT
The colourful story of a Paris Apache
Full Chorus from
FOLIES BERGERE, PARIS
Also the Calcutta Topical
BARRACKPORE RACES
and
The Latest Pathe Super Gazette.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DRAWING MATERIALS AND STATIONERY SHOP WITH ITS GOODWILL AT GIRGAUM ROAD, THAKOREDWAR.

(Suit No. 2284 of 1926.)

Yeshwant Krishna Rupji vs. Baboo Keshav Rupji.

On TUESDAY, the 14th proximo at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND COY. will, under the directions of the Commissioner High Court and in pursuance to the directions contained in the decretal order of Refereree dated the 5th August 1927 and the Judge's order, dated the 26th November, 1927, sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Road, Thakoredwar:—

The stationery and drawing materials lying in the shop at Girgaum Road, Thakoredwar carried on in the name and style of K. K. Bhai Ramchandra and the stock-in-trade and goodwill thereof in one lot and as a going concern.

The purchaser shall have to pay 25 per cent. Deposit at the time of sale. On view 4 days before the sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors or to the concerned.

BENNETT & CO.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

CONSIDERABLE RESISTANCE—LIMITED BUYING—GOOD TRADE DEMAND—SOLD OUT MARKET FUTURES 22 TO 16 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Feb. 3.

Yesterday the market was overtaken by heavy long liquidation in conjunction with selling of about 100,000 bales by the Southern Association. The offerings were absorbed by trade interests and the market closed at a decline of 33 points for near months which new crop position closed 10 points lower. To-day the market opened firm on favourable cables from Liverpool at a rise of 27 points and improved further some 7 points on better support during the first hour. This level proved to be the highest point for the day and prices declined gradually on realising. At about 2 p.m. the lowest point was reached when prices stood some 6 points higher over previous close. There was some covering at this level and the prices recovered some 14 points by the close. The market closed at a net rise of 22 to 16 points. Middling spot prices improved 20 points to 17.65 c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 13 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 14 points to 17.19 c.

Curtailment of production by mills in the United States with diminishing spot demand arrested the attention of cotton merchants who carried large lines of nice cotton in the hope of better prices eventually. While the decline is bound to tell against any material increase of the acreage for the next cotton crop, recent favourable weather induced considerable short selling. The demand for textiles continues disappointing, which is but natural in a falling market. However it can reasonably be expected to expand at lower level of prices. Enormous long liquidation of speculative purchases and considerable cotton being hedged, the technical situation has greatly improved. We may mention that cotton is passing into strong hands and while present new crop prices are looked upon as a reasonable investment we feel it is time to begin buying scale down as higher prices in the long are bound to prevail on any adverse crop factor which seems to us, almost an certainty.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Feb. 3.

Previous Closing	17.18
10 a.m. Opening	17.45 plus .27
10-58 a.m. Highest	17.52 plus .34
11 a.m.	17.48 plus .30
12 noon	17-39 plus .21
1-59 p.m. Lowest	17.24 plus .06
3 p.m. Closing	17.38 plus .20

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 2nd February:—July Highest 17.44 (11-06 a.m.), lowest 17.10 (1-24 p.m.). Heavy long liquidation by South. It is reported that Southern Co-operative Association sold 100,000 bales. Good trade buying. Market shows resistance, but no rallying power.

Reporter:—Market is firm and fairly active. Prices first advanced on favourable Liverpool cables and then declined partially on realising.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 3rd instant as under:

"Resistance more pronounced. Trade apathy continues."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 2nd inst. as under:

"South continues selling. Favour scale down purcase of new crop."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 3.

March	17.14+.23
May	17.30+.20
July	17.38+.20
October	17.18+.16
December	17.20+.15
Middling Spot	17.65+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 4.

March	16.81—.17
May	16.83—.19
Middling Spot	17.02—.17

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 4.

Demand Bills	486.81

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 4.

March	16.97—.17
May	17.14—.16
July	17.22—.16
October	17.01—.33
December	16.99—.21
Middling Spot	17.50—.15

LIVERPOOL.

GOOD UNDERTONE—CESSATION OF LIVUIDATION—GOOD TRADE DEMAND—FUTURES 2 TO 7 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

The Liverpool futures market opened very steady at a decline of 5 to 6 points and ruled firm on good trade demand and cessation of long liquidation. The market closed firm at a rise of 2 to 7 points. Spot prices declined 2 points to 9.79d. per lb.

Empire futures closed 3 points higher while Egyptians closed firm at a rise of 31 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable dated 3rd instant (6-15 p.m.), from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market steadier, mainly due to short covering and cessation of urgent spot liquidation. May go temporarily higher, but have no great faith in permanent advance at the moment. Would sell on rallies."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 3rd February:—

(1) Good undertone. Large trade fixing call sales.

(2) Our travelling man wires from Texas:—24 hours slow rain Central Texas. Very little rain South-west Texas, but cloudy, may rain West Texas. More rain needed, but plenty of time, consider conditions fairly good. Think decline in prices will prevent any increase in acreage. Rains will save Wheat and Oat crops.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Dated 2nd February:—

Renewed weakness in the South.

Dated 3rd February:—

General conditions United States declining, here improving. Cause of present movement in South merchants realising actual.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends (dated 2nd February:—

"Stale long liquidation continues, market heavy and little trade buying."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. dated the 2nd instant 4-57 p.m.:—

"Think the decline may proceed somewhat further, but prices have reached such a point that we must look for a reaction. Market hesitating, shorts covering. Market declined in consequence of speculative selling."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from Liverpool friends dated the 3rd instant:—

"Market depressed by continued outside selling owing to Wall Street influence and dullness of trade in America. Market feeling here is uneasy."

"Think the decline may proceed further, but prices have reached such a point that we must look for a reaction. Shorts hesitating. Absence of speculative buying."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 4

February		9.27+.02
March	9.24	9.26+.01
April		9.23+.00
May	9.21	9.24+.00
June		9.21+.01
July	9.13	9.21+.01
August		9.14+.01
September		9.12+.01
October	9.04	9.06+.01
November		9.03+.00
December		9.03+.00
January	9.01	9.03+.00
February		9.03+.00
Middling Spot		9.84+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

February	16.07—.14
March	16.17—.19
April	16.17—.19
May	16.37—.18
June	16.37—.18
July	16.47—.18
August	16.47—.18
September	16.47—.18
October	16.51—.16
November	16.57—.18
December	16.49—.18
January	16.49—.18
February	16.47—.18
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	16.80—.05

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 4

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality). Spot 14-13/16.

BOMBAY

General Buying—Scattered Selling—Closed Steady.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Yesterday the local market was closed during the course of the day but when the market opened at 8-30 p.m. reports of rains in parts of Gujarat induced considerable buying and Broach A. M. improved to Rs. 345. To-day following a rise of 20 points in New York Futures the market opened for Broach A. M. delivery at Rs. 341-12 and declined to Rs. 340-12 to improve to Rs. 341. At this level scattered selling depressed prices to Rs. 340-8 but the market firmed upto Rs. 344 on general buying by Commission Houses and local operators. Later on Liverpool sent steady advices at the opening and Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F G M G Broach A M 344
F G M G Broach J A 345
F G M G Bengal D J 310-8
F G M G Bengal March 311-8
Fine M G Oomra D J 283
Fine M G Oomra March 286

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market opened for Broach A M at Rs. 345-8 but ruled quiet on scattered selling. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F G M G Broach A M 343-8
F G M G Broach J A 345-8
F G M G Bengal D J 309-8
F G M G Bengal March 310-8
Fine M G Oomra D J 284
Fine M G Oomra March 289

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Feb.	202.80 plus 2.70.
May	209.50 plus 2.00
Aug.	213.10 plus 0.20

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND C 'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	893	1,86,942	2,52,630
Central India	2,917	1,79,968	1,56,818
Barsi & Nagar	2,691	1,81,347	1,30,815
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,005	73,045	42,453
Berar	1,831	3,55,267	3,49,382
Central Provinces	916	1,62,287	1,28,803
Total Oomras	10,343	11,49,156	10,61,506
Dholera	972	56,989	41,697
N.W. Provinces		59,929	49,952
Rajputana	405	23,852	20,066
Sind-Punjab	590	1,02,401	69,027
Broach		2,615	289
Coompta & Dharwar	38	3,614	19,909
Westerns-Northerns		3,662	9,133
Cocanad			395
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		7,648	4,594
Persian		3,276	2,844
American		22,093	73,728
Egyptian & African	238	9,619	21,515
Comilla Burma & other sorts		64	45
Total	12,583	14,44,918	13,74,680

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Europe	2,489	2,55,393	1,17,980
Japan & China	800	3,86,629	5,12,420
Coast Ports		12,971	3,589
Up country by Rail		37,895	44,589
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		47,027	58,414
Total	3,289	7,38,195	7,36,992

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.'S REPORT.

Dated 4th Feb.

This morning the market opened at Rs. 242 1/2, but has since eased to Rs. 340 1/2. Much to our regret we cannot speak at all hopefully as to future and even assuming that American markets remain steady, which we rather doubt their ability to do just at present, we can see no hope for higher prices here, whilst if Americans decline further, Holders of Cotton in this Country will find themselves in a nasty predicament. We must continue to advocate hedge sales against all stocks and we would prefer to be over-sold rather than under-sold, particularly against Cotton of average quality, for we fancy that the value of such cotton will continue to decline relatively more than the contract.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average	Delivery Contract March
Bengal Superfine	285		
Bengal Fine	280	275	+6
Bengal FG.	270	265	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	280	275	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	270	265	

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Broker's Association Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Ready	21 6 0
Maha	21 5 6
Falguna	21 6 6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98. 99	21 6 0
National City	21 8 0

SILVER.

London Ready	26 1/8
Forward	26 /.
London/Shanghai.	
Opening	2 6-7/8
Closing	56 3/4
New York Cent.	56 3/4
Silver Ready	58 15 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Maha	59/2/0	59/2/0	58/15/0	58/15/0
Falguna	58/15/0	58/15/0	58/12/0	58/12/0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Muktsar, Feb. 2.

Wheat Har 4-3-6
Gram Jeth 3-6-0

Cottonseeds Phagan 3-14-9, Bisakh 4-1, Gwara Phagan 2-9-3, Bisakh 2-11, Rapeseet Bisaku 6-14.

Wheat Ready 4-6 to 4-12, Gram Ready 3-12 to 4, Cotton Ready 27-4.

Cottonseeds Ready 3-14-9, Gwara Ready 2-8 to 2-9.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 3rd Feb.:—

Wheat	2,462 Cwts.
Linseed	1,655 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,806 ,,
Gingellyseeds	4,384 ,,
Groundnuts	34,175 ,,
Castorseed	5,032 ,,
Rice	166,422 ,,
Myrabollams	3,005 ,,
Cottonseed	24,916 ,,
Mowraseed	522 ,,
Gram	1,994 ,,
Joowar	1,619 ,,
Barley	279 ,,
Bajree	4,362 ,,
Coal	5,662 Tons.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 4.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 5/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Dull.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 920.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 1/2
Bank's buying 20 D/st D P. 125

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 136 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 174

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 273 1/2
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84 11 1/2
London.—Silver per oz.—Ready 26.2
London Silver per oz.—Forward 26.0
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China sold. China was a buyer at lower rate. Market closed with buyers satisfied, but sellers not pressing.
American Cross Rate 4 87 3/32 dol.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124 01

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb 4.

3 Months 4-7/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-7/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/4 per cent.
One/Three Months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 4.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-7/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-7/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

Wardha-Hingt. Fine	335	325		
Nagpur Fine	315	325	+24/5	
Yeotmal Fine	325/27	315		
Arvi Fine	325	315	+13	
Amraoti Fine	315	300/5		
Khamgaon Akola Fine	310/12	295/300	+1	
Mulkanur Fine	307/5	294/92		
Khandesh Fine	295/38	290	—9.10	
Muthia Fine		289/85		
Muthia FG.			—22/3	
Nanded/Purna FG.GS.	350			
Purna FG. GS.	315	279/300		
Parbhani/Saila FG. GS.		290/300		
Indore/Ujjain Fine		300		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	315	300		
Broach FG.				April
Brach Fine				+20
Westerns MG.		325		
Westerns HG				
Cambodia	440			
Miraj-Sangli		320		April
Compta Good	335			+33
Dholleras				
Kadi/Viramgam				

STOCK EXCHANGE

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN SHARES

SECURITIES SAGGINNG

ombay, Feb. 4.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton mill shares opened to-day quiet but steady at prices irregular at a slight lower level than the last close. There was absence of sellers and prices improved on short covering and better support.

MISCELLANEOUS

Steamer and Alcock shares ruled firm to-day on better demand. Bombay Burmah shares ruled very steady and improved somewhat. There was good demand for Tata Hydro shares. There was considerable demand for Tata Iron Ordinary and Deferred shares with good rise in the values. Indian Cements and Bundi shares ruled firm with a good undertone.

SECURITIES.

Further weakness was recorded on account of absence of buyers for Government papers.

COTTON MILLS.

	Feb. 2, 1928. Closing rates.
Paid up.	
100 Ahmed. Advance	400
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6|8
500 Bombay Cotton	317|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	943|12
250 Bradbury	280
100 Century	457|8
100 Central India	525
500 Central India Pr	480
160 Colaba Land	142|8
100 Coorla	177|8
100 Crescent	187|8
250 Currim	270
500 David	270
250 Dawn	660
200 Edward Sassoon	112|8
10 E. D. Sassoon	0|14|0
100 Elphinstone	15
250 Fazulbhoy	886|4
50 Finlay	160
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	131|4
100 Indian Bleaching	285
100 Indore Malwa	362|8
100 Jamshed Mfg.	51|4
50 Kastoorchand	25|8
100 Khatau	82|8
100 Kohinoor	291|4
1000 Luxmi Cotton	6750
100 Madhavrao Sed.	4
100 Madhowji	116|4
500 Mathradas	50
1000 Maneckji Petit	1060
100 Meyer Sassoon	86|4
1000 Morarji	2125
200 New Great	312|8
10 New City	120
250 Pabaney	283|12
250 Pearl	596|4
100 Phoenix	421|4
10 Premier	12|8
1000 Sholapur	7850
250 Simplex	203|12
50 Swan	166
100 Swadeshi	526|4
500 Tata Mill	82|8
500 Vishnu Cotton	3100

BANKS.

300 Imperial	1405
125 Imperial	340
50 India	87|8
50 Baroda	91|8
25 Central	26|4
£5 Eastern	84
£12 1/2 National Bank	£56

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahr. Prantij	915
Amritsar Patti	143
1/ Cen. Prov. Rly.	100|8
100 Dhond Baramati	102
100 Guzerat Rly.	93|8
100 Hoshiarpur	99
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandura Bhoa	77 x.d.
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,15,36,676

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General Manager, R. J. DUFF

SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 4.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/9/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-1

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 102-5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-6.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105.5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103-6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-3.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-7.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 102.

Forward Rates:—16th Feb. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/10/6 1945/55 Rs. 106-7.

Tone of Market:—Dull.

100 Sialkote	105
100 Sindh Lt. Rly	140
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	720

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	105 x.d.
100 Andra Valley	772|8
100 Alcock	397|8
125 B. Burma	867|8
50 B. Burma No. 1	311|4
10 Br. India Insurance	9
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet.	4|15
50 B. Tramway	157|8
50 B. Tramway Pref.	68/8
200 Bombay Steam	303|12
50 Bombay Telephone	52|8
10 Bundi Cement	24
250 Indian Cement	327|8
10 Central Indian Mining	23|
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy.	1|8
h. 2 Do. Dord.	1
100 Katni Ordinary	257|8
10 Katni Deferred	835
50 Oriental Life Ass.	4000
25 New India Insur.	20|2
10 Punjab P. Cement	15|6
10 Pref	15-8
10 Shivrajpur	45
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	81|4
30 Tata Iron Defd.	286|4
150 Tata Iron 1st Pre.	137|8
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	95|4
1000 Tata Hydro	1122|8
100 Tata Oil	45
000 Tata Power Ord	575
100 Tata Power Pref.	905
215 Scindia Steam	22

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Portland Cement	15/4
1000 7-1/2 p. c. Tata Power Pref.	605
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	92/12
50 7 p.c. Tram Pref.	68/8
1000 7 p. c. Hydro Pref.	1025
1000 1 p. c. Andhra Valley Pref.	982/8
500 7 p. c. Vishnu Pref.	625
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	137/8
500 5.1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110
500 5 p. c. Nagpur Pref.	48

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 3-2-28, 1927-28 6,648,000, 1926-27 10,063,000.

Receipts Yesterday 3-2-28, 1927-28 129,000, 1926-27, 39,000.

Exports to date 3-2-28, 4,470,000, 1926-27, 6,824,000.

Stock at Ports 3-2-28, 1927-28, 2,401,000 1926-27, 2,877,000.

Stock Interior Towns 3-2-28, 1,182,000, 1926-27, 1,406,000.

Stock Liverpool 3-2-28 1927-28, 864,000, 1926-27 1,310,000.

Visible Supply 27-1-28, 1927-28 5,596,000 1926-27 7,248,000.

Quantity in Sight 27-1-28, 1927-28 11,068,000, 1926-27 14,415,000.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 4.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.10+.00
Scinde, Fine	7.30+.00
Scinde, Superfine	7.50+.00
Bengal, Good	6.90+.00
Bengal, Fully Good	7.10+.00
Bengal, Fine	7.30+.00
Oomra, Good	7.55+.00
Oomra, Fully Good	7.80+.00
Oomra, Fine	8.05+.00
Broach, Fully Good	8.55+.00
Broach, Fine	8.80+.00
Bengal, Superfine	9.05+.00

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 4

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb— February sellers 47/6.

Barletta Russa, per 64 lb— Feb/March sellers 47/-.

Wheat, South Australian— Feb/Mar sellers 50/-.

Wheat, Choice White. Karachi.— May/June value 50/.

SUGAR MARKET.

London, Feb. 4

Java Sugar, Fine, White Dutch Standard. No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.— Feb/Mar, per cwt. 14/1-1/2. July/Sept per cwt. 14/4-1/2.

C & F Bombay.— July/Sept per cwt. 14/6-1/4.

C. & F. Karachi.— July/Sept per cwt. 14/6-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 4

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/5-7/8 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 4

Cottonseed, Bombay.— Feb/Mar sellers £8-15.

Castorseed, Bombay.— Feb/Mar sellers £17-15.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.— Feb/Mar sellers £18-12-6.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.— Feb/Mar sellers £17-5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.— Apl/May sellers £17-3-9

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.— unchanged

Linseed, Bombay.— Feb/Mar sellers £17-15.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.— Mar/Apl buyers 27/10-1/2.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.— May/Aug buyers 28/7-1/2.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON. STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 3.

	This Week. Bales.
Receipts of Cotton at all U. S Ports	138,000
Exports from America.—	
To Great Britain	56,000
To France and the Continent	117,000
To Japan	18,000
Visible Supply:—	
Stocks at U. S. Ports	2,292,000
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns	1,134,000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 4.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8-14 per cwt. F B H

S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 8-14 per cwt. F B H

S. S. Arabia Rs. 8-14 per cwt. F B H

Shipment January Rs. 8-14 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 9-2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Rs. 9-7 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C I F:—January Rs. 9 per cwt. F B H.

Feb.-March Rs. 9-4 per cwt. F B H.

July-Aug.-Sept. Rs. 9-9 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Steady.

TWO-STORY MOTOR HOUSEBOAT TOURS AT 50-MILE SPEED.

All the comforts of home while you travel are provided by a remarkable vehicle now under construction by a Rochester, England, air firm. Known as a "highway motor yacht," it has two stories; its capacious interior includes a lounge bedroom for eight passengers, a bathroom complete with shower, and a glass-windowed observation chamber. Behind the driver is a kitchenette and bunks for the "crew" of three.

Six great pneumatic-tired wheels support the chassis, and a 110-horsepower engine drives it. The owner of this hotel on wheels, which will cost him between Dol., 24,000 and Dol. 30,000 to buy, will be able to tour anywhere at fifty miles an hour.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

MONEY:

Monetary conditions continue steady with the rate still at 6 1/4 per cent. and numerous borrowers in the market. The upward trend of the trade demand is unabated, the addition this week being approximately Rs. 89 lacs. The already moderate trade requirements, with the Broach cotton crop yet to follow, have imparted a strong undertone. The seasonal enhancement of revenues has probably contributed to the large rise noted this week in Government deposits. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 6 per cent. two months 5 3/4 per cent., three months 5 1/2 per cent., six months 5 per cent. and twelve months at 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 27th January 1928, shows an increase of Rs. 162.59 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 13,60,31,000 as compared with Rs. 17.00 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 15.75, an increase of 1.45 per cent. over last week. Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 51.01 lacs and Rs. 97,51 lacs respectively, while Loans have decreased by Rs. 50.60 lacs. Government deposits as well as other deposits have increased, the former by Rs. 252.64 lacs to Rs. 7.76 crores, and the latter by Rs. 9.88 lacs to Rs. 70-17 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

Quietness has set in with respect to the gilt-edged market and prices, particularly for 3 1/2 per cent. Paper, are perceptibly depressed. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 76-0-6 to Rs. 75-10 and 1945-55 from Rs. 106-8 to Rs. 106-6. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans are steady at Rs. 101-4 and Rs. 102-5. 5 1/2 per cent. 1928 Bonds are unchanged at Rs. 105-5. 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 103-6 and Rs. 104-15, and 1932 at Rs. 106-3. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 111/7. 4 per cent. 1934-37 Loan is unchanged at Rs. 93-8, while 1960-70 has receded to Rs. 87/14.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has increased its discount rate from 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. effective 2nd February 1928.

EXCHANGE:

At the outset exchange was steady with sellers at 1s. 6-1/16d. and buyers at 1s. 6-3/32d, the volume of business being relatively small. However, on Wednesday, advices from Calcutta induced a quiet and easier feeling and rates declined to 1s. 6-1/32d. The acceptance by Government of the minor amount of £75,000 at 1s. 6-1/16d. contributed further to this easy condition. The enquiry for all remittances is unimproved. The following are the forward rates.—Ready and February 1s. 6d., March 1s. 5-31/32d., April 1s. 5-15/16d., May 1s. 5-29/32d. and June-July 1s. 5-7/8d.

A probable explanation of Government's action might be the fact that they desired to meet market conditions since the rate for intermediates has apparently been excessive. Government's remittances of over £31 million inclines market opinion to the belief that further purchases on a downward scale are not apt to ensue. The substantial reduction of the amount of tenders to £500,000 further supports the surmise.

The dollar sterling quotation has declined during the week from dol. 4.87-3/8 to dol. 4.87-1/8 but closes at dol. 4.87-3/16. French francs and the Belga are stationary at 124.01 and 34.89 respectively, while the Italian lira has further improved to 92.00.

On Wednesday the 1st February, tenders for purchase of sterling to the amount of £75,000 at 1s. 6-1/16d. were received and accepted. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 8th February under the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD:

A marked increase in the price of ready gold from Rs. 21-4-9 to Rs. 21-5-9 has resulted, due in a large measure, to the maintenance of the improved offtake noted last week and conditions in sterling exchange. A satisfactory volume of business has followed. The daily average offtake holds firm at 20,000 tolas, but stocks on hand are down to 2 1/2 lacs tolas consequent upon small arrivals. The price of sovereigns has further advanced to Rs. 13-7-3 for ready and Rs. 13-7-0 for forward. In London the quotation for gold after declining to 84s. 10 3/4d. improved and closes at 84s. 11 1/4d. The lowered dollar quotation has resulted in an increase in the price of Durban gold from 84s. 9d. to 84s. 10 1/2 d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-5-9 and Rs. 21-4-9 for ready and 6th February settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-5-9 for 7th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £52,300 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £129,300. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 961,723 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £55,000 and from Durban £165,000 shipped on 30th January.

SILVER:

After improving from the closing quotation of Rs. 58-12 to the opening of Rs. 59-1, silver has moved within the comparatively narrow limits of about 5 annas per 100 tolas. There have been sales for American account chiefly for March settlement. Weak advices from Shanghai induced a certain amount of selling on the part of China banks as well. It is necessary to note that despite these sales no important decline has been noted. From this it would appear that some uncertainty surrounds the outcome of the Reserve Bank Bill. The daily average offtake is slightly up to 190 bars and stocks on hand approximate 4,000 bars. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai improved from 2s. 7-1/8d. to 2s. 7-7/16d. but declined to 2s. 7-1/16d. at the close. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 26-1/4d. and 26-1/8d. for ready and 26-1/8d. and 25-15/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-6 and Rs. 59-1 for ready, Rs. 59-7 and 59-3 for 10th February settlement and Rs. 59-4 and Rs. 58-14 for 12th March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £314,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1089 bars and Rs. 356,321 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £50,000.

SHARES:

The general state of the cotton mill industry and conditions in the cloth markets, together with sales by weak holders depressed shares during the greater part of the week. Towards the close some small recovery took place as bears covered. The miscellaneous section more or less followed suit with important fluctuations in steel and cement shares.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 4.

T T Berlin on London	20.42
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/2.
T T Brussels on London	34.98.
T T Madrid on London	28.63.
T T Milan on London	92.15.
T T Berne on London	25.32.
T T Paris on London	124.02.
T T London on Prague	164.31.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 4.

Spot	26-1/8
Forward	26

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 4.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

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BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Mr. N. K. Sidhanta's lecture on "English viewed in connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources," University Lecture Hall, 4-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

Public meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall: Speeches on "The Work before us", 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Teachers' Union, a meeting of all the teachers of Bombay will be held in the Secondary Training College Hall, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Monday), to arrange the preliminaries in connection with the next session of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference to be held in Bombay in October next.

"THE MESSAGE OF AJANTA."

The article on "the Message of Ajanta" which was published in "The Chronicle" of January 28, was written by Mr. N. J. Shroff.

GUJARAT HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

The following is a statement of patients treated in the hospital in January 1928.—New Admissions 312, Hindus 2,552. Jains 912, Mussalmans 176, Old and New Patients 3,328|312, Total 3,640. Total for the month 3,640.

ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports and prize distribution of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, will be held in the High School compound to-morrow (Tuesday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai will preside, and distribute the prizes.

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chinoy the total attendance for the month of January was 5,675 out of which 712 were males 2,497 were females and 2,466 were children.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF SENATE.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday, (the 17th instant), at 5-15 p.m., and will be continued, if necessary, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY GOWRAKSHAK MANDALI.

His Highness the Aga Khan will distribute medals to the best exhibitors of agricultural cattle at the Akurli Gowshala at Kandivli (B. B. & C. I. Rly.), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on Sunday (19th instant).

REGISTERED LETTER LOST.

In Fort, a Registered Letter containing concession certificates was lost. The finder will please forward the same to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, "The Recluse" 31, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Mr. N. K. Sidhanta, Professor and Head of the Department of English, Lucknow University, will deliver the first lecture of his course of Wilson Philological Lectures for the current year on "English in relation to Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources" in the Lecture Hall of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building to-day (Monday), at 4-30 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Anglo-Saxon settlement in Britain" and the lecture is open to the public.

PROF. HORRWITZ'S LECTURE.

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer for 1928, Prof. Ernest P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York City, America, will deliver to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Institute premises (Sukhadwalla Buildings, Ravelin Street, 172, Hornby Road, Fort), his third lecture out of a series of public lectures on "Indo-Iranian Philology (dealing with Semantic Etymology, the history of cultural words) on "Family Life."

A. E. SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL.

It is proposed to hold the Second Annual Arts and Crafts Exhibition of the past and present students of the Aryan Education Society's High School at Girgaum, at the time of the social gathering. The past students of the School who wish to send in their exhibits, should do so, on or before the 25th instant. Particulars can be had from the Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Exhibition Committee. The help and co-operation of all past students is earnestly solicited in the work of the exhibition.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

1 March, Nibelungen, Wagner; 2 Overture, My Old Stable Jacket, Bilton; 3 Selection, The Mikado, Sullivan; 4 Selection, The Quaker Girl, Monckton; 5 Serenade, La Paloma, Yradier; 6 Selection, Mercenary Mary, Godfrey; 7 Idylle, The Glow Worm, Paul Lincke; 8 Finale, The Wee Maggreegor, Amres.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Two wall calendars for 1928 from the Unique Assurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta.

BOMBAY'S ANSWER TO LORD BIRKENHEAD.

Copies of Bombay's Answer to Lord Birkenhead may be had at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, at annas two per copy.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

THE VIVIDHA-VRITTA "SPECIAL NUMBER"

The 1928 number of the popular Marathi weekly the "Vividha-vritta," is a well turned out production, rich in the variety of contributions and in the galaxy of portraits featuring distinguished sons and daughters of Maharashtra who have made a name in various walks of life. The frontispiece and the picture entitled "At the Temple Threshhold" are excellent and fascinating specimens of the photographer's art. The humorous contribution by Professor C. V. Joshi is of a very high level, Mr. Tekodes' poetical pieces are quite in keeping with the exalted standard this popular and patriotic Marathi poet has set to himself. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh in an article of great vigour and full of pointed irony pleads for radical reform in Hindu law relating to women's rights of inheritance. Mrs. Champubai Rane's article on educational reform is full of practical suggestions. So is the remarkable contribution from the Chief of Oudh entitled "Ideals of Education." In view of the high price the "Vividha-vritta" special number cannot be easily within reach of the Marathi reader of moderate means, but it is doubtful whether a volume of two-hundred pa[illegible] containing such excellent material co[illegible] offered at a cheaper price at pr[illegible]

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, heartily rejoice (with a proud swelled breast, irrespective of sex) over the fact that the heavenly bodies have met together—in a picnic party probably—and decided, after a hearty meal like that of any mortal to smile their sweetest smile on you like a satrap on a super-loyalist. Lucky he-devil or she-devil you are indeed! This year you are sure to be a Sancho Panza, that is, a Justice of Peace, whom wags delight to call "Jurry-Pooranwalas (probably out of spite, knowing full well they have themselves no chance of getting that honour), or even an Hony. Magistrate (wags again, in this case also, use a stubborn adjective in place of "Hony.") Anyhow the year of celebrating self-financed feasts and receiving two-handed, ten-yard long, salaams from hamals and halalkhores, has ushered in. If you are a bachelor mateh-making mammas will simply tumble over one another, in securing you, guessing that you are at least worth a couple of "lakdis" (lakhs) or well on the way to it, presence of plain-speakers and exposures, like K. F., notwithstanding. You will have plain-sailing everywhere—thanks to your good stars in bagging a human shikar full of dollar bags. But—oh that wretched 'but' and 'if' again! Western Asia is fortunate in possessing very rich oil fields. But, really speaking, they have proved its bane and misfortune, for several great Powers including Russia and America try to grab as much as possible of the "assets." In the same way, a bounteous nature will give you about half a dozen daughters, each a modern Venus. Hungry human wolves will want to grab at all of them, and you will curse your stars that gave your "Missi Babas" dazzling charms and you a lot of spare cash. But you can't help it. You can't refuse to take Nature's gifts, just like the unfortunate Western Asia!

Bai Munni Bai, who is the central figure in the popular drama "Sati Manjari" to be staged on Wednesday, 8th February 1928, by the Shree Arlya Naitik Natak Samaj at Baliwalla Theatre to celebrate the victory of Mr. K. F. Nariman in the Libel Case.

TENNIS

HARD COURT TOURNEY

THE SEMI-FINALS OF THE MEN'S DOUBLES.

On Sunday four matches were decided in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tournament and of these two were the semi-finals of the Men's Doubles. R. A. Wagle and Suvarna were too good for Darnwalla and Dastur, and though the latter especially put up a game fight, the result was inevitable and the former pair won in two straight sets. In the initial set Dastur captured both his service games, and in the next he and his partner won the second and fourth games on their respective services.

The other semi-final, however, was more interesting, but, caution predominated, and this made the match singularly devoid of any brilliant play. Although there were several long volleying rallies, the pace was comparatively slow, and neither couple was any the worse for the contest. Kamruddin's placing was the outstanding feature and Pitt gave him worthy support. Raja Iyer showed his usual steadiness while his partner Prince Ghanashyamsinghji was surprisingly subdued, though now and then he opened out to some tempting lobs.

Kamruddin, who was the first to serve, took his service game, and Raja Iyer, losing his, saw Kamruddin and Pitt leading by two games. The next two games however, went to the losers and the scores stood level at two all. But after this, Pitt and his partner took four successive games and the set. Again in the second set, two all was called, and then Raja Iyer and the Prince took the next two games, and there was promise of a three set match. But Kamruddin and Pitt drew level at four, and the former winning his service in the ninth game, took the lead. By dint of determined play the losers equalised, but Pitt and Kamruddin took the next two rather easily and with them the set and match. Thus Pitt and Kamruddin will meet Wagle and Suvarna in the final.

Mrs. Jones entered the final of the ladies' singles by defeating Mrs. Freke in two straight sets by 6—3, 6—3, and the other semi-final between Mrs. Clayton and Mrs. Turner will be decided to-day.

The match between C. Gonsalves and E. Duthie resulted in a comfortable win for the former.

Suvarna is to meet Raja Iyer to-day in the fourth round and this should be a match worth watching. The former is a vastly improved player and it will be interesting to see how he will fare against Raja Iyer.

GENT'S DOUBLES.
SEMI-FINAL.

R. A. Wagle and Suvarna beat Darnwalla and Dastur, 6—2, 6—2.

Kamruddin and A. M. D. Pitt beat Raja Iyer and Prince Ghanashyamsinhji 6—2, 7—5.

LADIES' SINGLES.
SEMI-FINAL.

Mrs. Jones beat Mrs. Freke, 6—3, 6—3.

GENT'S SINGLES.

C. Gonsalves beat E. Duthie, 6—2, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYMKHANA COURTS.

LADIES SINGLES: SEMI-FINALS.

No. 1.—Mrs. Clayton vs. Mrs. Turner, at 4 p.m. followed by.

GENT'S SINGLES: 4TH ROUND.

N. R. Suvarna vs. Raja Iyer.

MIXED DOUBLES: 3RD ROUND.

No. 2.—Mrs. Gallaghar and Barday vs. Miss Wild and Freke, at 4 p.m. followed by.

Mrs. Jones and Kamruddin vs. Miss Stebbing and Hughes Hallet.

On the 1st available court at 5 p.m.

Mrs. Hunt and Brough vs. Prince Ghanashyamsinhji and Partner.

Mr. Abdur Ra[illegible]an (Kabuli) who is not only a successful Urdu Drama writer, but a popular actor as well.

ARRESTS IN GUNDALA

MAHAJAN GREATLY AGITATED.

The Cutch State Police who arrested six Jain Bania grain merchants of Cutch Gundala (District Mundra) on Friday last have not yet released them on bail, although the same was offered. The Mahajan of Gundala passed certain resolutions at a meeting, at which the accused were present, and the charges are supposed to be in connection with some resolutions passed thereat unanimously. The Cutchi Visa Oswal Mahajan of Bombay has been greatly agitated over the arrests as the accused are all law-abiding citizens and three of them are above 60 years of age. Various protests have been sent to the Cutch State officials.

TO INDIAN NATIONALISTS RESIDING IN WESTERN HOSTEL

SARDAR SARDUL SINGH'S APPEAL

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshwar has addressed a letter to the leaders of the various national parties in the Assembly informing them of the proposal of Government to accommodate members of the Simon Commission in rooms adjoining those of national members in the Western Hostel, in order to influence the latter. The letter appeals to the nationalist members of the Assembly to vacate their residence in the Hostel as soon as the members of the Commission come to stay there, and refuse to have anything to do with them.

A Special All-India Depressed Classes Conference is being convened at New Delhi from 24th to 27th inst with Mr. M. C. Rajha M. L. A. as President to consider the question of their attitude towards the Simon Commission.—A. P.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

RANPUR'S ADVICE TO SIMON COMMISSION

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Feb. 4.

On Friday evening a public meeting of the citizens of Ranpur was held under presidentship of Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth, M. L. C., to protest against the intrusion of the Simon Commission. The meeting unanimously passed the following resolution a copy of which was forwarded to Sir John Simon: This public meeting of the citizens of Ranpur express its disapproval against the Simon Show and request the Commission to return to Britain and mind their business there rather than dabble in others affairs: India once again proclaims her right of self-determination.

LOCAL BODIES IN HINDUSTANI C. P.

OBSERVE HARTAL

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBALPORE, Feb. 4.

The Hon. Seth Govinddass has received further information that Burhanpur, Betul and Chhindwara Municipalities and District Boards also kept their offices and schools closed on Friday. Now out of the fourteen Districts in the Hindustani Central Provinces, it is clear that ten Districts have observed Hartal.

ANAND'S CALL TO LEGISLATORS.

NOTHING TO DO WITH COMMISSION

(From a Correspondent.)

ANAND, Feb. 4.

Anand Town observed complete and peaceful Hartal on Friday. A round taken through all the Bazars of Anand Town, yesterday morning, has shown that all shops, flour mills and the newly-started Krishna Oil Mills were closed and business had come to a stand still. The Municipal Schools and Office were closed at noon. All the institutions of the Charatag Education Society also observed complete Hartal. In the evening a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. P. B. Patel, President of the Anand Municipality in the Limadi Bazar, where lively and thought-provoking speeches were delivered by prominent citizens on the Simon Commission and the supreme duty of boycotting British goods. Then the main resolution on the boycott of the Simon Commission was put from the chair and was unanimously passed.

Another resolution asking the representatives of the District in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Legislative Assembly, and the Council of State to do their utmost in preventing the formation of a committee of the Legislature and diredting them not to give their assistance to the said committee or Commission in any form or at any stage, was put from the chair and was passed unanimously.

The third resolution favouring the idea of holding a Convention for preparing a constitution for India was also passed.

"HINDU'S" CHARGES REPUDIATED.

RIOTS DUE TO "POLICE INEPTITUDE

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

The Associated Press understands that the Simon Boycott Propaganda Committee have resolved to appoint a Judicial Committee of Enquiry to take public evidence into the disturbances on the hartal day and to publish their findings.

In a satement to press the Simon Boycott Propaganda Committee repudiate the "Hindu's" charges that there was a lamentable failure of leadership on the hartal day and explain that if Congressmen had been advised to keep to their houses on the day it was at the request of the Commissioner of Police which request the Committee respected. They point out that Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu and Mr. T. Prakasam visited the scene of trouble which action showed that there was no lack of leadership. The Committee add that if Congress leaders without any force behind them and with "resourceful and unscrupulous enemies against them could cope with any emergency and control the mob they would not have proclaimed a hartal but established a parallel government." After expressing the opinion that the disturbances were due to "Police in eptitude" the committee conclude with an appeal to the people of Madras to hold a hartal on the 17th February but suggest there should be no persuasion on the day of hartal to those who do not volunarily respond.

A section of Congress leaders are opposed to the holding of demonstrations and processions and meetings between now and the next hartal day (17th February) except to issue leaflets appealing to people to observe a hartal on the 17th. —A. P.

AMUSEMENTS.

"AN AFFAIR OFTHE FOLLIES PATHE

Packed with realism, humanness, touches of alternating comedy and pathos, "An Affair of the Follies" opened at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night as a distinct screen hit.

Billie Dove is cast as a chorus dancer who marries a fifty-dollar-per-week clerk and relinquishes her career for life in a cottage or a flat.

Lloyd Hughes is excellent as the husband. Lewis Stone is a wealthy broker who admires the heroine and tries to win her love.

The play retains a situation which caused the original short story to be cited as one of the best of the year. Three men, the principals, lunch at adjoining tables in a chop house daily for months, without learning each others' names. An introduction might have averted the dramatic tangle of their lives, but it is not brought about until too late.

Intimate scenes of the Follies and of other phases, elaborate or simple, of New York life, lend realism as well as beauty, feminine pulchritude and fashion appeal, to "An Affair of the Follies." It is as wholesome as it is entertaining, and will be heartily enjoyed.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE.

What is generally predicted to be the fastest moving and most sophisticated farce-comedy of the season has been booked to be shown at the Universal Picture House from to-day. It is the Universal-Jewel production, "The Irresistible Lover," co-starring Lois Moran and Norman Kerry, and according to advance information, the Universal Picture House will be the scene of many a laugh during the run.

"The Irresistible Lover" is the story of a handsome and wealthy young bachelor who cannot get enough of women until he meets one who cares nothing for his wealth or high social standing. In fact, she considers it his main drawback. How he eventually overcomes her objections and the objections of her family provides one of the most delightful situations imaginable.

The picture was directed by William Beaudine, the director of "Sparrows" and other notable successes, and was adapted for the screen by Beatrice Van, one of screen land's outstanding scenarists. The original story was written by Evelyn Campbell.

The supporting cast was carefully chosen by Director Beaudine and Carl Laemmle, Jr., who supervised production, from a long list of favourite screen players and includes, among many others, Gertrude Astor, Lee Moran, Myrtle Stedman, Arthur Lake, George Pearce and Phillips Smalley.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Rin-Tin-Tin, the wonder dog whose remarkable acting has won him an enormous screen following, is now stirring in "The Night Cry," the Warner Bros. classic of the screen, at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, during the current week. "The Night Cry" is a homely, intimate little tale of a hopeful young rancher, his brave little wife, his cunning baby and his faithful shepherd dog and their brave battle against circumstancial evidence and the wild forces of nature. It abounds with touchingly sentimental incidents of the home life of a pioneer American family. It tells the story of their contact and misunderstanding with aliens, their heroic defence of Rinty, the guardian of their flocks and the companion of their baby, with his splendid vindication of their high regard. The "Night Cry" gets its title from the weird cry of a vulture which preys on a flock of sheep while suspicion of the community falls upon Rinty, the shepherd dog. How Rinty rescues his master's baby from the giant condor how in a thrilling fight he kills the bird of prey, and vindicates himself forms the theme of the story. If you are a Rin-Tin-Tin fan, you will not want to miss this picture.

The programme also includes two reels of Charlie Chaplin's Comedy "Charlie the Tramp."

TUESDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

"THE WORK BEFORE US."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Tuesday (the 7th instant), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when prominent citizens will speak on "The Work Before Us."

MUSLIM CENTRE PARTY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

A Muslim Central Party is in process of formation, embracing a number of Muslim members of both the Assembly and the Council of State. The matter was discussed at a tea party at the residence of Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah at New Delhi and Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi is securing signatures to the party's programme.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

(MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1928)

INDIA'S RALLY.

News from all parts of India bear ample testimony to the fact that the national hartal and other boycott demonstrations on Friday were a magnificent success. Every city and almost every town observed a complete or a nearly complete hartal and at each place people assembled in their thousands to pass the boycott resolution as formulated by the All-Parties' Conference at Benares. Such a magnificent rally on the part of the whole nation has been witnessed only in the hey-day of the Non-Co-operation movement. The present agitation has the added merit of having the entire body of the Liberal Party thoroughly identified with it. Bombay in particular has never witnessed a more representative meeting than the monster assemblage on the Chowpatty sands, where at the most modest calculation over fifty thousand persons, drawn from all classes, creeds, interests and parties assembled to condemn the Commission. It is a grotesque travesty of truth to make out, as the "Evening News" seeks to do, that the demonstrations in Bombay were participated in only by callow college boys and ignorant workmen. All the political organisations of the city and numerous merchants' and shopkeepers' institutions, whose long list we gave in our columns last week, had voluntarily resolved to observe the hartal and close their respective offices or shops. And these institutions were not composed of callow youths or ignorant workmen. Youngmen, college students in particular, and workmen have certainly played the part expected of them. All honour to them. It is also true that they were self-inspired and self-organised. Greater is their honour. The very fact that young students who are so regularly doped by the controlling authorities with bureaucratic sentiments and the ignorant, poor and hard-worked labouring classes have spontaneously responded to the call of their country demonstrates conclusively that the whole nation is stirred to its depths by the sinister attempt made to perpetuate foreign domination in the country. It has been said that it is a danger to the country to tamper with the students' habits of discipline and self-restraint. It is a greater danger to deaden their sense of duty to the country by debarring them from all national activities. That the students can acquit themselves with discipline and restraint in the performance of a national duty even under the most trying circumstances was amply demonstrated by the young students of Bombay who, when thrashed by a Sergeant, only replied with a "Thank you" in the true spirit of Satyagraha. Despite all provocations and despite all the attempts made to break the hartal in Bombay, it was a splendid success, its most significant feature being that most of the shops in the Muslim locality were entirely closed.

The speeches at the Chowpatty meeting were worthy of the occasion. Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, who presided over the meeting, stated the plain truth when he said: "During all my public life I have never witnessed a gathering of this voluminous magnitude consisting of all castes, all communities, all religions and all shades of political opinion." To those who delude themselves with the hope that time and patience will break the boycott Sir Chimanlal gave the only possible reply that "since the appointment of the Commission nothing has happened that will make us change our attitude." As for the much-belauded Committees of Legislature and the arrangements supposed to be made to give them a potent voice, Sir Chimanlal stated that "these arrangements do not secure equal status and equal rights to the Committees". And equal rights are the minimum that Sir Chimanlal and others demand. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who moved the boycott resolution, was at his best. Referring to the Viceroy's attempts "to cajole and bully" the people, he remarked that these attempts were only a compliment to the united resistance of the people. Sir Manmohandas Ramji was brief but he brought home to the audience the one vital point that since self-Government was demanded by the people, that Government must necessarily be willed by the people themselves and warned Government that a substitute imposed by a foreign Government would never be acceptable to India. Sir Pheroze Sethna, referring to the Viceroy's remark that Indians were only creating insults in their imagination said that the remark was only "adding insult to injury." He also stated that the elaborate explanations of the Viceroy before and after the appointment of the Commission and His Excellency's going out of the way to interview fourteen leaders one after another to win them over in advance all showed that Government had themselves realised that "they had done something very wrong." Other speakers too contributed each his quota to the thorough exposure of the Commission; and the boycott resolution was unanimously carried by the vast audience amidst deafening cheers and cries of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" and "Setalvad-ki-Jai."

The demonstrations in Bombay may be taken to be fairly typical of those in other cities and towns. Reports from Madras and Calcutta show that the hartal in both places was quite effective but that there were slight disturbances. From past experience and the statements issued by local leaders it is safe to conclude that the disturbances were largely due partly to the bungling of the police and partly to the familiar machinations of busybodies interested in discrediting the hartal. But considering the grave provocation to the people and their lack of those resources for keeping peace that are available to Government, the hartal has been eminently peaceful throughout the country. Its effectiveness no man with his eyes open can deny. Sir John Simon assures us that he has received about 300 telegrams of welcome. We can accept the statement. There must, indeed, be many more than 300 officials semi-officials, would-be officials and flunkeys. Our own city is not immune from these. A dozen sycophants, representing themselves and their few hangers-on, can be relied upon to send 50 telegrams at a pinch. There were some admirers of the Birkenhead move to insult India present at the Mole station and these self-styled leaders were fulsome in their adulations and congratulations. But the poor souls cannot have even the satisfaction of pleasing or convincing the persons addressed by them. Such people are always despised by the persons at whose feet they grovel. With this loathsome cringing may be contrasted the spirit of a typical boycotter. Quoting an old poetess, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar says in his message to the "Chronicle," "The granite pillar splits and breaks if it cannot bear the weight. Have you seen it soften and bend? When dishonour faces the brave, they surrender their lives. Never do they bend their heads before their foes." That is the spirit animating the millions of self-respecting Indians. The Viceroy's speech and the veiled threat in it should make them only more determined to refuse to bend before the Simon Commission. "There is no recourse left to the people," says Mr. N. C. Kelkar, "but to carry out the boycott campaign with all its accessories." He goes further and says: "I do not see how the boycott can stop with the Commission only. It may have to be extended to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. I am, therefore, of opinion that not only public and social functions in which the members of the Commission may be included must be boycotted but also informal conversations with the members of the Commission so long as they are such members." This is certainly a fitting reply to the Viceroy's speech and Sir John Simon's inaugural statement.

BLACKETT'S NEW GAME

President Patel refused to allow Sir Basil Blackett to move his new Bill until he had asked for and obtained the permission of the Assembly to withdraw the Bill that had been before them and had been partly discussed last August. The Government are, however, so anxious to get a Reserve Bank established here for the good (!) on India that they have somehow found a way out of the deadlock by proceeding with the old Bill. Their intention evidently is that when the Bill goes to the Council of State they will get that subservient body to embody in it the main provision of the new Bill and then confront the Assembly with the amended Bill. We shall, therefore, examine the proposals suggested in the new Bill in detail. The statement of objects and reasons says there was a "consensus of opinion that the establishment of a Central Bank was desirable in order to secure for India independent control" but that there was "wide divergence of views as to the best means by which in removing the present Government control, the risk of domination by sectional interests of one kind or another may be avoided." There are two false suggestions here. One is that Government control was to be removed. 'The fact of the matter is that control of the Executive is to remain,' through the Governor, the two Deputy Governors and the 4 nominated Directors and the two other Directors representing the European Chambers of Commerce. This control is to be made supreme by providing that most of the rest would be dummies elected by a so-called shareholders' meeting direct or indirect. Thus 'the Secretary of State remains supreme through the Executive here,' and the only control that is removed is that of the elected representatives of the people through the Legislatures. The other false suggestion is that the risk of domination by sectional interests has been avoided. As we have shown on previous occasions it cannot be avoided in election by shareholders, as such elections can be easily manipulated by those interested in keeping the control entirely in their own hands, that is, the Executive. The best method of keeping the sectional interests out is selection by the elected representatives of the Legislature, as they would see that justice was done to the country as a whole, but this is the one thing that the Executive and the Secretary of State are much afraid of.

We are next told that on a further review of the situation with the Secretary of State the conclusion was that share capital afforded the only satisfactory basis for a Directorate. One may well ask—why 'with' the Secretary of State? Is it not 'his' powers that we are supposed to be taking away? and is 'he' the party that should guide us as to the right way of taking away such powers from 'him'? Is it not like saying that in a battle a general should consult the general of the enemy armies as to the best way in which the latter could be driven off the field? Does Sir Basil Blackett expect any sane man to be taken in by such fooling as this? Then we are told, that it has been found possible to embody in the shareholders' scheme "the essence of the arrangements which opinion in the Assembly had claimed to be necessary." And, for Sir Basil Blackett, this "essence" is that each area may have one Director of its own on the Board even he be a dummy! This is a serious travesty of the scheme put forward by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. Mr. Iyengar also had divided the country into separate areas, but in each area, the election was to be on the Council of State model, both to ensure an intelligent electorate and the choice of independent men. Sir Basil Blackett cuts out this most important part of the scheme. Under Mr. Iyengar's scheme, it would have been made possible for every one of the men to be given this franchise to exercise his vote direct. In Sir Basil's scheme they must come to a central meeting place, which very few will care to do until there is danger of the Reserve Bank going into liquidation. If Government are sincere, let them come forward and accept Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's proposals of an electorate on the Council of State model, otherwise they will stand self-condemned as trying to give us the shell and keep the kernel of the proposals put forward in the Assembly, and their claim that the "essence" of these proposals had been now incorporated in the new Bill will be shown to be a huge deception.

In the original Bill it was proposed to give 30 per cent. of the capital to the shareholders of the Imperial Bank, and this is now omitted, and a great point is sought to be made of it. It is explained that this is done to prevent the shareholders of the Imperial Bank from having a preponderating voice in the Currency policy of the Reserve Bank, but they could never have had any such power even in the first Bill, in view of the voting power to large holders being severely restricted. Then, it is further explained that this is done in view of the agreement in Schedule No. 2. The meaning is that the Imperial Bank will already be very lavishly rewarded for agreeing to give up any claims to being the Central Bank of the country, and so no further compensation in the shape of right to subscribe for the shares of the Reserve Bank is necessary. This is misleading. There is nothing in the Bill to prevent every single shareholder of the Bank applying for shares in the Reserve Bank, and, therefore, he is not making any sacrifice by his Bank being deprived of the right to subscribe. On the other hand, the mischievous provisions by which this lucky Bank is going to be subsidised to the extent of 30 to 50 lacs a year under Schedule 2 remain, in spite of the stronger protest from bankers, both Indian and European. It is these most mischievous subsidies that ought to have been done away with, because the Imperial Bank is already a severe competitor of the poor co-operative Banks with their profits of a few hundreds or a few thousands, and it will be the most bitter competitor of our commercial banks as soon as the passing of the Reserve Bank Bill permits it to do so. The great Exchange Banks which have huge resources of their own, and have the London money market to draw on, may stand such competition, although even they complain most bitterly, but what is to become of our Indian Banks with their much poorer resources, and only the Indian money market to fall back upon? It will mean that they will get deposits at dearer rates than the Exchange Banks, and be proportionately less able to withstand the competition of this subsidised giant—the Imperial Bank, and be driven to the wall and go into liquidation or get absorbed, willy-nilly, in this Bank. Do we want our Banks to be so absorbed or sent into liquidation? If not, should we not see that all these subsidies go?

The most annoying part of it all is the complacent remark of Sir Basil Blackett on the 2nd Schedule that these huge subsidies will involve no fresh charge on the tax-payer. Is the money going to drop from the heavens? Certainly not. It is certainly going to come out of somebody's pockets. The pretence is that Government have nothing to do with it. It is the Reserve Bank that will be giving all these subsidies. But, will any body of shareholders agree to give such huge sums to another corporation unless it is more than made up to them in some other way? The fact is that Government are gaily handing over more than one hundred crores of securities to the Reserve Bank as their (?) assets. These assets are going to bring to the Reserve Bank four to five crores of annual income to which its shareholders have no right whatsoever, and out of these undeserved earnings the Reserve Bank, in its turn, will be lavishly generous to the Imperial Bank. If it is borne in mind that the above four to five crores to-day belong to the tax-payer of India, it is easy to see that Sir Basil Blackett is wrong and that the subsidies to the Imperial Bank will come out of the pockets of the Indian tax-payer. To say of it [illegible] to add insult to injury.

OUR IMMEDIATE WORK:

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT IS NOT

(BY B. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA, EDITOR, "JANMABHUMI")

Politics is always elusive and no programme may be expected to be an abiding one. The decisions of yesterday become effete before the dawn of to-day and we are at our wit's end to-day, to map out a plan for to-morrow. The rapid rearrangement of parties and policies in India during the past three or four months has been truly kaleidoscopic and displays both the unexpected and the picturesque which we are wont to associate with such optical phenomena. Two provinces have in the meantime bearded the lion in his own den and destroyed dyarchy in the very citadels of Bureaucracy. It will be a job for the President of the Commission to decide whether he must visit Nagpur and Madras at all. And what the balanced and subtle Deccan has achieved, may be accomplished equally by emotional Bengal, businesslike Bombay, valorous Punjab, sedate Behar and stalwart U. P.

DANGER OF "LOBBYING."

What shall we do to carry conviction to Sir John Simon and through him to Parliament that India means business that India is one and indivisible, that India is a nation and that India desires as it deserves Swaraj? The Assembly holds the key in its hands as much as the Provincial Councils. A decent proportion of members declining to set up Committees would be a perplexing problem and wisely has Sir John decided not to move the Legislatures in that behalf just now. But the great danger lies in "lobbying." What the astute Englishman is adept in is this subtle, persuasive art by which he succeeds in winning the goodwill of the Indians by a few "easy arguments of love," a little cajolery and coaxing and a little logic. The Commission will undoubtedly seek out the boycotters in their own homes, and it requires more than common courage for our 'members' either not to grant audience to Sir John and his colleagues or in interviews to talk only about the weather, the greatness of God, the Theory of Relativity, the mysticism of Tagore and the infallibility of Englishmen. Small as this resistance may seem, it still will represent the volume of conviction, resentment and self-respect that lie behind the nation.

DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURES.

The second task before us to forge instruments whereby to effect unity. Oftentimes have we felt that honesty is more than unity, but where, by reaching the greatest common measure amongst all the parties, it is possible to present a united front to the authorities, that must not only be done but efforts must be made to preserve and perpetuate such unity by the promotion of friendly feelings, amongst the parties, by a scrupulous abstention from decrying one another or imputing base and unworthy motives to another. Human understanding is such an inscrutable commodity that no one knows either its character or its motives. It is necessary for every public worker to sound the depths of Swarajist or Congress members of Councils, and persuade them all individually not to entertain the remotest fancy for the Simon Commission. After all the British recognize the Legislative Councils as the only accredited organs of public opinion and however much we may have decried the standard of judgment, the fact remains that since the Delhi Special Congress, we too have sworn by the very standard which we had sworn at, and we must in consequence so modulate our activities as to attune them to the altered situation. To keep every member of the Legislatures in his right place, to fix him up to his correct conduct, to drill him and to discipline him into obedience to the requirements of the Congress may seem trivial in narration, but will be an achievement of which the nation may feel legitimately proud at any future date.

NEED FOR SACRIFICE.

Finally the goodwill that has recently come into operation as between the Hin-

(Continued on page 8).

Notes of the Day.

Turning Tory.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been recently giving every indication that he has turned Tory in regard to Indian reform but his latest outburst in reply to those who criticise his "volte face", is one which will delight the Die-Hards and pillars of the Primrose League and assure them that even if a Lib-Lab-Coalition Government came into power as the result of the ensuing general election in Britain, India will be safe for Imperialist purposes with Mr. MacDonald as Premier. The leader of British Labour's Right Wing chooses to turn psycho-analyst now in regard to India and stigmatises the disgust of the Indians at the treatment they have received in the infliction of an All-White Commission upon them as the "manifestation of an inferiority complex". It is not such a long while ago, however, that Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues used to raise a howl when the Baldwin Government showed a desire to pack the number of domestic committees and commissions they appointed with a preponderatingly Tory element. It is because Indians are acutely conscious of an equality complex that they refuse to have anything to do with the Birkenhead manoeuvre, participation in which will stamp them as inferiors to the British in the eyes of the whole world.

Beating The Kipling Drum.

So frightened are the British Die-Hards about what will happen to India, which only means what will happen to the British vested interests, the Service and the commercial interests which hold this country in their grip, that a regular propaganda is being carried on now with the help of the large army of Pro-Consuls whose pensions India has to find and who vie with one another in reviling her in return. Before Women's Associations and Young Men's Debating Societies in England the case for Indian self-government is discussed by this gentry with an air of spurious impartiality and the conclusion is drawn that India is not fit for self-government and that the British must carry on the burden of administration. The latest pro-consular dictum on this subject of Indian self-determination comes from Sir Reginald Craddock. He has discovered that such a thing as self-determination is unthinkable in India's case because there was no "self" in India. Years ago, Indian children were taught in Howard's Primers that a cow had no soul. Now we are told that India has no self. It is but natural that that a people fully occupied with problems of their own self cannot discover it in others. They will soon repent of this short-sighted folly.

Samples of Sycophancy.

The "Daily Mail" of London considers that India gave the Simon Commission an "odd welcome". So it did and Sir John Simon and his colleagues must have felt that the welcome was considerably odd when they beheld select deputations meeting them at Ballard Pier, deputations which presumed to represent the non-Brahmins, the so-called depressed classes and the Muslims of India. None of the reputed leaders of these sections of the Indian community were there, but only a burlesqued edition of leaders, and the gentleman who in "abject supplication"—to quote the phraseology of the Anglo-Indian journal which went into raptures over these deputations—gave the Commission a Bombay variant of the Biblical text "Lord, forgive them, they know not what they do," deserves warm commendation from the Commission. The travelling show, which Mr. Baldwin has sent out is sure to give generous praise to those who by their clownish ways seek to improve upon the Bible.

Mushroom Growth.

Another sample of sycophancy was provided by the All-India Muslim Federation, an institution of mushroom growth whose value in the eyes of the Muslim community is in inverse proportion to that set upon it by the Anglo-Indian Press. It came mysteriously into being with the appointment of the Commission. The Federation assured the Simon Commission that Indian Muslims welcomed it but Sir John and his colleagues, although it will never suit their book to acknowledge it, cannot be ignorant of the true nature of this new Muslim association, and the ridicule it invites upon itself by its stunts. The majority of its members are office-bearers and its activity mainly consists in sending out telegrams abjectly supporting the views of the British Die-Hards.

NO INFORMAL AND PRIVATE TALKS.

MR. KELKAR FOR STIFFENING BOYCOTT.

LEGISLATORS ON VICEREGAL SPEECH

(From Our Special Correspondent).
NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in an interview with our representative on the Viceroy's speech said, "I am glad the Congress Party did not attend this morning's sitting of the Assembly, when the Viceroy administered chastisement to those who would co-operate with him, while boycotting the Commission. It is obvious that the Viceroy has found out that soft words no longer serve his purpose and a judicious employment of minatory phrases will, he thinks, carry him some distance. I am afraid, he has not understood Indians in these days. This old-fashioned kind of statesmanship will no longer serve. We Indians have now become quite as much business-like as the British and every open and veiled threat and every haughty phrase makes us more determined than ever to sink our differences and unite to teach a lesson to these people who as our alleged trustees have so grossly betrayed their self-imposed trust. Why should His Excellency think and tell us that we are not honest controversialists, if we say that Government have not given Indians the right to determine their own Constitution. What is the title of His Excellency the Viceroy that we are not true counsellors of the people? We are the only natural counsellors of the people and therefore we are the truest of counsellors. Let our friends once for all and clearly understand that we are at loggerheads on fundamentals. We are only honest controversialists whether people like our sentiments and our expressions or not. Is it a crime if Indians are unsophisticated and are trying to experiment in a variety of ways to recover for their country the air of freedom without which they are suffocated? I indignantly repudiate as unworthy and baseless the Viceroy's statement "the appeal will have been made to all the lowest and worst elements of suspicion, bitterness and hostility". I am glad that the sternness of boycott is revealing the Viceroy's much-vaunted friendship, in its true colours."

"STIFFEN BOYCOTT."

Mr. N. C. Kelkar said to our representative "the tone and temper of the Viceroy's speech were gentlemanly. But he was far from enabling the country in realising the expectations that were raised. Perfect discretion was given to the Viceroy and the Commission to settle the Commission's procedure and bring it in conformity with the demand of public opinion. It was obvious that both together could not have changed the personnel of the Commission itself, but there was ample latitude in the matter of giving the power and authority to Legislative Committees in their relation to the Commission. I cannot believe that Sir John Simon and the Viceroy had not come to any understanding over the wires or wireless in this matter. If so, as representative of the King-Emperor, he could have anticipated Sir John Simon in publishing their decision earlier by one day. That might have had some effect on the adverse greeting that was given to the Commission. But far from satisfying expectations about equal authority and status to be given to the Legislative Committees, the Viceroy has only tried to explain the old position without modifying it. Consequently, there is no recourse left to the people but to carry out the boycott campaign with all its accessories. In fact, I had the impression from the Viceroy's speech that the Legislative Committees may not come into existence at all this year, which will be taken up by the Commission informally in the first period and probably in a formal manner in the second period, in making one-sided investigation into the working of the Reforms and their further extension or reactionary modification. The Legislative Committee, the Viceroy seemed to say, would sit with the Joint Parliamentary Committee only after the Commission had made its final report. I do not see how the Legislative Committee can sit even with the Joint Parliamentary Committee, with equal status and authority. All this means, apparently, that the Legislative Committee will be nothing more than a formal or informal witness before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. In that event, I do not see how the boycott can stop with the Commission only. It may have even to be extended to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. I am, therefore, of opinion that not only public and social functions in which the members of the Commission may be included must be boycotted, but also informal conversations with the Members of the Commission, so long as they are such Members. It is only in this way, that the Commission could be made to feel that the Indian people would have nothing to do with the Commission.

HOW NATIONAL DEMAND CAN BE REALIZED.

The demand for self-determination can be realised in part, if at least there could be anything like a mixed Round-Table Conference, i.e., a Conference in which Indian leaders will sit with the same status and authority as any representatives of Government or Parliament and assist in shaping a final report to be submitted to Parliament. Government are, of course, entitled to assert that they did not intend to give affront to Indian public opinion, but whether they intend it or not the result is the same so far as the attitude which Indian leaders should maintain towards the Commission or the Committee is concerned. It is up to the boycotters, therefore, to see that the boycott is carried to its fullest extent and would permeate even to informal conversations, which it is the hope of Commission to hold in private social life with exponents of Indian public opinion."

"PROVOCATIVE AND PLATITUDINOUS."

JAMNADAS MEHTA ON VICEREGAL SPEECH

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in an interview to our representative said, "as member of the Congress Party, I was not present when the Viceroy delivered his inaugural address to the members of the Central Legislature, but I have read it since then and I am sorry to find that Lord Irwin has been for once in a fit of temper. So far, he has always struck me as a very sincere gentleman, most unwilling to offend, if unable to please. But exigencies of British Imperialism have compelled him to deflect from his natural disposition, man in anger, is a man who confesses himself beaten and the whole of the Viceroy's laboured apologia in favour of the Simon Commission fails to impress any one about its genuineness. The speech is purely platitudinous and entirely provocative and the threat that the Viceroy has administered, will fail of its purpose. India has nothing to repent, nothing to apologise for. Her course is marked out and is inspired by purely patriotic motives. The Commission may come and go, the Joint Committee of Parliament might report and Parliament may legislate on that report. But the whole of that procedure "would be marked by a total dissociation of the best mind of India and the new Constitution even if it is an improvement on present, will be forced on an unwilling people at the point of bayonet. If that is the task of Britain in India, Lord Irwin may draw such satisfaction as he can from it, but in 20th century, it can only be regarded as a relic of despot government.

DICTATS OF IMPERIALISM.

VICEREGAL SPEECH A VEILED THREAT

Pandit Nilkanth Das, M.L.A., in an interview to our representative says "substantially there is nothing new in the address of the Viceroy. Whatever new there was, must not have been unexpected by wise men. Morbid Imperialism in its dying reality is responsible for the present action of the British Government and the new aspect that has now come out is a veiled threat which I am afraid, may give rise to agents of provocation, at the next stage. This will surely be with the intention to kill Indian Nationalism, but psychological effects of which will be, to give extremests in the country a new lease of life. The words "yet it is certain that agitation fostered and promoted by methods which led to grave occurances", do speak for themselves. Imperialism all over the world is now mortally afraid of the new spirit of democracy and the present British as well as Indian Government are quite naturally developing features which will not surprise any statesman who sees what is what.

ALL-PARTIES' VIEWS.

ALL-ROUND DISSATISFACTION

(From Our Special Representative).

Special interest in the lobbies of Assembly was absorbed in the Viceroy's speech and the number of leading members gave their first impression on appeal

(Continued on page 9).

SIMON SEVEN ON DELHI PLATFORM

POLICE'S INGENUITY IN BELITTLING OPPOSITION.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION FURTHER STRENGTHENED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

In spite of the strenuous efforts of the authorities to keep back the exact time of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Delhi with a view to prevent the public demonstration of the boycotters, the Congress workers got scent of the arrival time and the place where the Commission members were to get down.

It was a splendid gathering that had collected to greet the Simon Commission with placards "Go Back Simon," "India Does Not Invite You" etc.

The roads leading to the railway station were guarded by mounted police. A dozen members of the Legislature, most of them being nominated members and big talukdars arranged a right royal reception to Sir John Simon and his colleagues. Very elaborate arrangements were made in and outside the New Delhi Station. The railway police were in charge of the arrangements inside the railway limits, while arrangements outside were in the hands of the Delhi police. More than 200 policemen were posted on both sides of the Qutab Road. A pose of policemen was posted over the railway bridge and every efforts was made to keep the unwelcome boycotters off. More than a dozen inspectors, 3 Deputy Superintendents and 2 Superintendents were on duty. The police did not allow people to stand even on the footpath.

AT THE STATION.

Lala Shankerlal and a handful of Congress workers went round the city with Congress flags proclaiming to the people to go to the New Delhi Station to record their protest against the Commission. A large number of people followed them alongside the Quitab Road opposite the place where the train was to come. The Chief Commisioner of Delhi was the first to reach the station.

Only officials and big wigs were allowed to enter the station. Among those who

(Continued on next page.)

THE SIMON SHOW

The Simon Commission of Seven
Is boomed as a blessing from Heaven;
But India knows better,
And spurns the whole matter
As a trick of the Imperialist Demon.
And Jaykar hit the nail on the head
When at a mass meeting he said:
We know it's a snare,
Let England beware,
The Soul of India is not dead.

H. D. K.

MILLER-MAHARAJA ROMANCE

TUKOJI RAO'S FUTURE.

TO REMAIN HINDU OR EMBRACE ISLAM.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Editor, "Shraddhanand" and Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Editor, "Sandesh," have wired to the ex-Maharaja of Indore expressing their readiness for bringing about Miss Miller's Shuddhi and requesting him not to lose hope. They have made all the necessary arrangements for her Shuddhi.

The Satya-Shodhak Samaj and the Non-Brahmin Party have also wired to the ex Maharaja to the same effect and expressed their willingness to accommodate her, after Shuddhi, in the Maratha community.

The following telegraphic correspondence has appeared in the "Sandesh":—

The ex-Maharaja wired to his Private Secretary Abdur Rashid on January 31 to say "I shall live only if I am married to Miss Miller. Else I am as good as dead."

"EMBRACE ISLAM."

Consequent upon this one Abdulla Quoreshi wired from Renala Khurd in the Punjab on 1st February to the ex-Maharaja as follows.—

"Suggest Your Highness and Miss Miller to embrace Islam which alone can end your present deplorable controversy and offer peace of heart and soul, if followed in a true faith. If acceptable, kindly wire, so that arrangements can be made with local Anjuman Islam to perform conversion ceremony. Islam offers protection to emperors and beggars alike and can lead them to spiritual and worldly loftiness. Letter follows."

On learning this Dr. Suratkar of the Hindu-Dharma-Mandal of Bombay came forward to save the ex-Maharaja in his plight and offered to admit Miss Miller in the fold of Hinduism, Dr. Savarkar and Mr. Kolhatkar also joining him. Dr. Suratkar has received a reply from the ex-Maharaja from Colombo saying, "Many thanks, will wire later."

TUKOJI-MILLER WEDDING

OPPOSITION IN INDORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, C. I., Jan. 30.

Nothing sensational has happened here about the ex-Maharaja's wedding. Some of his favourite officers Capt. Barode, Mr. Rashid, Madhlya Babu of Bawala case, and Dr. Gasavi are specially sent here from Colombo by the ex-Maharaja with a view to create a favourable opinion about this wedding. As I told you in my last letter the whole proposal is laughed at. I hear Capt. Borade is persistently approaching the poorer and humble members of

(Continued on next page.)

OLD RESERVE BANK BILL

GOVT. TO RESURRECT IT TO-DAY

SIR BASIL'S LATEST TACTICS

SWARAJISTS TO PARTICIPATE IN DEBATE?

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
DELHI, Feb. 4.

The old Reserve Bank Bill which was declared on Wednesday by Mr. Graham speaking on behalf of Government, to have been dead and gone, will see its resurrection on Monday. Government have been nervous and do not intend to face the hazard of asking for withdrawal of the old bill in the Assembly as technical difficulties bristle in the way of this procedure. A close fight between officials and non-officials is expected to commence from Monday, and indications are not wanting to show that Swarajists will participate in the debates and the voting.

MOMENT OF EXPECTANCY.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA INTERVIEWED

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M. L. A., in an interview to our Representative on the ruling of the President in regard to the introduction of the new Reserve Bank Bill said: The Hon. Mr. Patel's ruling, on a point of order raised by Mr. Aney on the propriety or otherwise of Government's action in bringing forward a new Bill when the House was already seized of the old Bill will be an epoch-making event in the history of the development of constitutional Government in India. Government accepted an extraordinary course in ignoring the existence of the old Bill and attempting to foist a new Bill by merely publishing it in the Gazette. They presumed that such gratuitous affront would be easily swallowed by the House on account of the diversity of opinion which had prevailed in respect of the old Bill on the question of Directorate. They also counted on lobbying, thereby avoiding a direct encounter on the floor of the House so far as the old Bill was concerned. The probable absence of the Swarajists was also regarded as helpful and while they were conscious of the extreme impropriety of the course they were adopting, they were hopeful of an eventual success owing to the above circumstances; but thanks to the public spirit of the members of the Congress Party who saw through the game, they attended the session in full strength and identified with the point of order raised by Mr. Aney.

A COMPLETE SOMERSAULT.

Here was a Bill on which the Joint Committee of both the Houses had worked for months together and made a report which the House had decided to take into consideration. Several clauses were taken into consideration and disposed of. A scheme of State Bank was decided upon with the acquiescence of Government. The constitution of a Board of Directors was under consideration, when suddenly orders came from the Whitehall and the Government of India, in duty bound decided not to proceed further with the consideration of the Bill. This happened in September last. Since then the Finance Member had gone to England to persuade, it is said, Lord Birkenhead to accept the Stockholders' scheme. But the sequel proved otherwise. Government had performed a complete somersault. The old Bill was not given even a decent burial. Its mangled fragments were allowed to remain scattered all over, and in disregard of all decent constitutional usages a new measure was sought to be introduced through the backdoor by publishing it in the Gazette. A greater constitutional outrage it would be difficult to contemplate. In essence, it meant that what Government could not do by a direct assent of the House, they were prepared to do by doubtful tactics; and even if the course adopted was technically legal, there was no question whatever that it was a violent departure from the accepted practices. It would be difficult to say what would have happened if Mr. Aney had not raised the point of order. There are too many flunkies and toadies in the Assembly. No other Parliament would have swallowed such an assault. There was every fear that the Assembly would raise no protest. It happened however that Mr. Aney was followed by other members from the three principal non-official parties and it was pointed out in clear manner by member after member that the procedure adopted by Government constituted an attack on the dignity and prestige of the House. It then remained for the President to give a verdict. Nobody could say what would be the outcome.

UPHOLDER OF PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

There was a moment of tense excitement and expectancy when the last member had spoken and the situation was full of dramatic possibilities. The President rose from his seat and also rose to the occassion. In a statement of unparalleled courage, dignity, and eloquence, and with true insight into constitutional proprieties, Mr. Patel gave the ruling in clear and convincing manner. He would not tolerate an abuse of the prestige of the House and would not therefore call upon the Finance Member to introduce his new Bill. This was, in brief, the verdict of the Chair. It was supported by cogent and relevant references to similar circumstances in the House of Commons. The ruling was the sensation of the day, and as I said before, it will remain a land mark in the history of the development of constitutional government in this country. The country's best thanks are due to the Hon. Mr. Patel who has vindicated not merely the dignity of the Legislative Assembly, but has shown rare courage and true insight into the duties of the Speaker of Parliament He dealt a crushing blow to the pretensions of the presumptuous bureaucracy; and so long, at any rate, as Mr. Patel is in the chair Government dare not again presume taking liberties with the privileges of the House. Mr. Patel has so far been known as a great politician and a successful president. But he will now live in history as also the upholder of people's rights and privileges and as a Speaker who was just as he was courageous.

SECTION 144 IN MADRAS!

NOTICE SERVED ON LEADERS

"WE WILL DIE: LET THEM SHOOT," CRY CROWDS.

STORY RELATED IN COURT

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

Giving evidence at the inquest held this evening by the Second Presidency Magistrate over the death of Parthasarathi, a goldsmith who was shot opposite the High Court yesterday Dr. K. Pandalai, the Chief Presidency Magistrate described the circumstances under which the police had to open fire. He deposed that there was heavy stone throwing at the printing department in the High Court by a howling

SECTION 144 AGAIN!

CONGRESS LEADERS SERVED WITH NOTICE

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

"The Tamil Nadu" states that after yesterday's Beach meeting was over, Congress leaders were served with notice under Section 144.—Free Press.

yelling mob assembled in the compound. The crowd was chased out to the road but continued to throw stones at the police, majority of whom were hurt. He and the Police Commissioner were hit several times

"It was clear that forbearance was not having any good effect. Our men were in danger of collapsing and in imminent danger of being overpowered. If that had happened there was the greatest danger of the High Court being rushed. To prevent this and finding that every other means of keeping the mob quiet or dispersing them futile. I warned the mob several time that they were required to disperse or keep quiet and that if they did not do so fire arms would be used. The warning was greeted with jeers from the crowd who cried, "We will die. Let them shoot".

"Finding it impossible to rescue the police or save the High Court I gave the order to fire. At first a volley of buck-shot was fired. It had temporary sobering effect, but as soon as it was found that nobody was seriously hurt the crowd from all four sides began infuriating itself with shouts of "Shuttan Shuttan" (They have fired, they have fired) and came forward from all directions. A second volley was fired this time of ball. I saw one man fall and another man dragged away." Only one death has so far occurred as the result of firing.—A. P.

HARTAL FRACAS DEPLOR

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

All Madras papers deplore the violence that broke out yesterday as result of hartal.

"CLEVER BRAIN A BOTTON OF RUFFIANISM."

The "Swarajya" says "some clever directing brain should have been at the

(Continued on next page.)

FIRING ON BURMA VILLAGERS

"POLICE ACTION JUSTIFIED"

RANGOON, Feb. 4.

A resolution has been issued by the Local Government on the enquiry by the Commissioner, Pegu Division, into the collision between the police and the villagers in Padinbin village, Paunge Subdivision, Prome District as a result of which a sub-inspector of police received fatal injuries and three villagers were killed and five wounded.

ORIGIN OF FRACAS.

Referring to the origin of the fracas it states that it is to be sought in the agitation against the payment of capitation-tax which has been seduously fostered for more than two months, in parts of Tharrawaddy, Prome and Insein Districts. After giving the details of the fracas the resolution adds that the Commissioners' finding, is that in the conditions with which he was faced the inspector was justified in giving his order to fire and that the firing was neither unduly prolonged nor excessive.

"It is abundantly clear that the villagers were the aggressors and that the police acted in self-defence, and His Excellency in Council has no hesitation in accepting the Commissioners finding, as recommended by the Commissioner. No further action will be taken against the villagers of Padinbin."

In conclusion the regret of the Governor-in-Council is expressed at the unfortunate occurrence which has caused such loss of life and distress among the villagers of Padinbin and has cut short the career of a promising sub-inspector.

Four more associations in Tharrawaddy District have been declared unlawful under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

RAID ON DACOITS' DEN.

INMATES FIRE ON POLICE.

DELHI, Feb. 3.

Batch of dacoits who were implicated in certain dacoities in the United Provinces had been hiding in Delhi. At seven this morning police raided the suspected houses and were able to discover the dacoits who at once fired at the police as a result of which one wayfarer was shot dead while Inspector Fror was seriously wounded and two cartmen passing by were slightly injured. All the three dacoits ran away and are yet at large.

The dacoits were living with family. Three women and four children of the family have been arrested. Police are busy making enquiries.—Free Press.

LIBEL ON INDIAN NATIONLISM.

TORY JOURNAL'S EFFUSIONS.

'FAILURE OF HARTAL" AND "SPURIOUS PROTESTS"!

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The "Sunday Times" in an editorial commenting on the "Failure of Hartal" emphasises that the mendacity and intimidation are the weapons of anti-British agitators who inflame ignorant minds by falsehoods which are as grotesque as they are malicious, and through the agency of immature youths and raffians drawn from dregs of bazaars, endeavour to force the citizens to join the spurious "national protests." It concludes that there is a class of Indian politicians which professes to see malevolence and insult in every action of the British Government. No concession within the reason or possibility would satisfy its demands.—Reuter.

SIMON SEVEN ON DELHI PLATFORM.

(Continued from previous page.)

were present on the platform to receive the Commission were Sir Abdul Quayum, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Sir Darcey Lindsey, Nawab Zulfikar Ali Khan, Sardar Jawarharsingh, Mr. K. C. Roy, Rev. Chatterjee, Mian Shah Nizwaz, M.L.A., Mr. Suhrwardi, Mr. Guznavi, and Kunwar Charanjit Singh. Among the officials present were were Mr. L. A. Graham, Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Coatman, Director, Publicity Bureau, the Home Member and the Home Secretary. Several newspaper representatives were also present.

The Punjab Limited steamed into the platform at 5-45 p.m. amidst loud shouts of "Commission Not Wanted," "Simon Go Back" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" by the boycotters standing outside.

Sir John Simon was the first to get down from the train. Mr. Crerar, the Home Member received him and after enquiring after his health introduced the Knights and other titleholders present to Sir John Simon. Lord Burnham was the next to leave the train. He shook hands with all those who were introduced to him. Sir John had a general talk about the journey and weather etc. To a press representative he said "I have brought my team very fit and intact." Lord Burnham told a press representative with a smile on his face that the party had a very enjoyable journey, especially because of the fine and cool weather. He was glad that their party with Sir John Simon was a very happy one. He said he had come to India after full thirty years.

Mian Shah Niway intervening said that India was much changed to-day.

LORD BURNHAM'S HOPES.

Lord Burnham said that as the President of the Empire Parliamentary Association, he looked forward to meeting the representatives of the Indian press at a conference.

The Commission was photographed by Rai Saheb Pundit Dass, Government of India, Photographer, in different groups. They stayed on the platform for about half an hour. Mr. K. C. Roy had a long talk with Lord Burnham.

An interesting incident took place outside the Station. Hundreds of people were waiting on the roadside to express their indignation at the insult offered to India. They carried big placards with inscriptions "Go Back Simon," "India Wants You Not." The police authorities discovered a wonderful method of hiding the placards from the eyes of the members of the Commission. About 50 policemen were made to stand on the footpaths with their back towards the road in front of the people who had placards on their shoulders. The boycotters held the placards higher still, some over their heads and others with the aid of sticks and umbrellas.

As soon as the members motored to the Western Hostel they were welcomed with loud and continuous shouts of "Not Wanted," "Go Back, Simon Team," "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" and "Bande Mataram." Lord Burnham and Sir John Simon smiled when they noticed the demonstration.

When the cars carrying those who had come to welcome the Commission passed along the streets, the crowds shouted "Shame on Traitors," "Fie on You," etc. While the cars of the members were passing to the Western Hostel, a car carrying an official turned towards the city. The crowds shouted "Not Wanted, Simon Party." The official smilingly waived his hand saying, "I am not a member." This made all the people laugh.

The police behaved admirably and there was no complaint of police aggression. The boycotters led by Lala Shankerlal paraded back to the city amidst loud shouts and greetings. The demonstration was a complete success.—Free Press.

LEGALITY OF HARTAL

TEST SUIT TO BE FILED IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

MISCHIEVOUS ANTI-NATIONAL PROPAGANDA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The "Statesman" publishes the following notice in bold types in the editorial page, "The party that advised that hartal is illegal intends filing a test suit in the Calcutta High Court against the organisers of the hartal as soon as possible. Businessmen, trading firms, employers of labour, owners of markets, managing authorities of transport services like Tramway, Railway and Bus services are requested to give detailed information about interference with business, non-attendance of employees and other loss and inconveniences due to hartal. The informants are not expected to contribute to the expenses of the litigation. Apply Box No. 9549, Advertisement Department, Statesman."—Free Press.

GOVT. TO ENQUIRE INTO LEGALITY OF HARTAL?

ANGLO INDIAN PRESS FULL OF STRONG COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, Feb, 4.

The "Forward" is reliably informed that the Bengal Government have approached the Advocate General on the legal aspect of the hartal. While the Indian press severely criticises the Police, the Anglo Indian Press is full of strong comments about the Calcutta hartal. The "Statesman" in a leader today takes the leaders severely to task for the hartal, and congratulating the Police says. "The point must be emphasised because if Hartal is to become a frequent incident in political propaganda in Bengal, it will be necessary to strengthen the forces of law and order and to deal with the incitements to outrage on wholly different lines to those adopted on the present occassion."

"LEADING" THE MUSLIMS.

The paper adds: "Nothing could strengthen the determination of the Muhammadans to take the fullest advantage of the Commission more than the insult and attack to which they were subjected on Friday."

The "Basumathi" publishes photos of three young men and one ten year old boy with bandaged heads and arms under the headline: "The victims of Police assault during the hartal day."

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has issued an appeal to the public to furnish "first hand information regarding the assaults and outrages on person and property committed by the Police and the Military on the hartal day."

STATEMENTS OF ASSAULT.

The "Forward" publishes a number of statements, including that of Asutosh Mukherjee's son in which several such assaults are described. Sjt. J. M. Das Gupta said at the hartal meeting that the reason for the Police indiscriminately assaulting innocent persons was not far to seek. He himself caught hold of a man throwing brickbats and exciting the others to do the same. He could not give a satisfactory account of himself. It was not surprising that Agents provocateurs were at work.—Free Press.

SEQUEL TO FRIDAY'S HARTAL

SEVERAL CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ON TRIAL.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

As a sequel of yesterday's hartal disturbance sixty persons including several Congress volunteers were placed before the Deputy Commissioner of Police at Jorabagan under Section 68 of the Calcutta Police Act for creating disturbance in the public street. They were sent up for trial. One Arunaga Bey Bakshi, fifth year student of the University College was placed brfore the Deputy Commissioner at Jorabagan under section 153 I, P. C. for assaulting a police Sergeant in front of the Y. M. C. A. building. He was also sent up for trial.

Another batch of about 25 young men were placed before the Honorary Magistrate at the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court today for alleged disorderly conduct and creating disturbance on the hartal day. All were warned and discharged.

Simply asking the people to close their shops and observe hartal was no offence. In that case Dr. Ansari, Congress President Subash Bose and other political leaders would have been prosecuted, said Defence Pleader in the case wherein 60 persons were sent up for trial at Jorabagan for alleged hartal disturbace. The Magistrate fined 6 persons including 4 Congress volunteers.

ABSENTEE TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES SUSPENDED.

Some did not pay fine and were detained till the rising of the Court. 160 persons including half a dozen Congress workers were sent up for trial at Alipore in connection with the hartal disturbance in Bhowanipur. It is understood that 150 tramway employees who did not work yesterday were suspended in Hoogley.

TRESPASS IN UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

CHANCELLOR'S PROTEST TO POLICE COMMISSIONER

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

At to-night's Senate meeting, Mr. S. C. Bose, Swarajist, asked the Vice-Chancellor to make a statement regarding certain incidents which took place in the University Buildings in connection with yesterday's hartal, as the opinion was held that the police and the military had trespassed into the University Building and assaulted University employees.

The Vice-Chancellor replied that in the wake of the crowd, a number of policemen entered the open space between Darbhanga Buildings and the University Press and assaulted some of the people. The whole thing was over in a minute. As soon as the matter was brought to his notice, he spoke to the Registrar and a number of men were sent to close the doors. After that, no police entered the place. He had informed the Commissioner of Police and sent his formal letter of protest.—A. P.

POLICE COMMISSIONER TO UNDERGO X-RAY EXAM.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

It is authoritatively learned that about eighty persons were arrested in the course of yesterday's disturbances. Most of them have been released on bail. It is reported that a large number of the police force sustained injuries which, however, were not serious. Sir Charles Tegart, the Commissioner of Police who was hit on the arm in the clash between the police and students outside the Presidency College, will undergo X-Ray examination this evening.—A. P.

SECTION 144 IN MADRAS!

(Continued from previous page.)

bottom of all this ruffianism and its motive was evidently to heap as much opprobrium as possible against Congress and hartal and the paper asks whose this hidden hand is.—Free Press.

MANNADY'S ANXIETIES RELIEVED

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

Panicky nature of the town into which it has been thrown due to yesterday's occurrences were well illustrated this evening when a report of a riot in Mannady spread terror in streets half a mile off and people began to bolt their doors. All lights in houses were put out and arrival of rowdies and the commencement of stone-throwing were anxiously awaited. The tension was relieved only when persons who came from Mannady assured the people that there was no disturbance in Mannady.—Free Press.

HARTAL A COMPLETE SUCCESS

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

The "Hindu," in an Editorial, holds that as a demonstration of a united and nation-wide desire to boycott the Simon Commission, and repudiate the autocratic assumptions behind it, yesterday's Hartal was in spite of the regrettable happenings at Madras and one or two sporadic incidents elsewhere, a complete success. The paper however considers, in view of Friday's incidents, that the Congress Committee would be scarecely well advised if it ordered a Hartal again on the day of the Commission's arrival in Madras.

The Simon Commission Boycott propaganda committee, at their meeting today, resolved unanimously to call upon the citizens of Madras to observe a complete and peaceful Hartal on the day of the Commission's arrival in Madras. They have decided to drop all meetings and processions in connection with that Hartal, with a view to avoid any possible disturbances and exhort the people to observe complete non-violence and not to come out of their houses on the hartal day.—A. P.

DERISIVE CRIES ABOUT BOYCOTTERS.

TIMELY POLICE INTERVENTION.

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

A situation which threatened to develop into a riot was promptly dealt with through the intervention of police pickets at Periamet and Pursewalkam, two suburbs of Madras at about half past seven this evening. A party of youthful Mahomedans went about uttering derisive cries about the boycotters. All shops in these localities were immediately closed and a large crowd assembled. It was only with considerable difficulty that the police on duty dispersed it. There is a feeling of uneasiness in the localities.—A. P.

LIQUOR BILL AND EXCLUSION OF INDIANS

SIR DARCY'S APPEAL TO GEN. HERTZOG

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Sir Darcy Lindsay who is a member of the Legislative Assembly and was also a member of the Habibullah Deputation to Capetown has sent the following cable to the editor, "Cape Times" and "De Berger," Capetown:—

"Through your columns I make an earnest appeal to General Hertzog and his colleagues especially to my quondam associates of the Round Table Conference and to all my good friends in South Africa to exclude Indians from Clause 104 of the Liquor Bill. The provision appears to me to be in direct conflict with the Agreement and understanding happily reached in January 1927 at Cape Town. It will have the effect of depriving of the livelihood a large class of Indians. Many have attained the western standard of life which the Union Government desire. All sections of public in India are gravely alarmed at the situation created and I strongly hope that Government and people of the Union will ensure observance of the Cape Town Agreement in a spirit of honour, liberality and true imperial comradeship."—A. P.

BANON PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GOVERNOR OF BURMA'S EDICT

RANGOON, Feb, 4.

The District Magistrate of Minbu has issued an order under section 144 Or. P.C. prohibiting the holding of meetings of the General Council of the Burmese Association and the General Council of the Sanghas Associations fixed for today on the ground that the holding of such meeting is likely to endanger public tranquility. The leaders of these Associations have sent a protest to the local Government against the prohibition.

GOVERNOR'S CONDITIONS TO LEADERS.

The Governor-in-Council in his instructions to the District Magistrate of Minbu said that he had no desire to interfere with the freedom of speech, but in the present situation could not permit speeches to be made at these meetings regarding the capitation and thathameda taxes. The District Magistrate was also informed that if adequate assurances were given by the organisers that speakers at the meetings would refrain from referring to these two taxes, and would not protest against the action taken by Government on the Cowper Committees recommendations he would not object to the meetings being held and would no doubt consider the advisability of issuing a revised order.—A. P.

LAHORE STUDENTS ACQUI

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

Four students who were arrested yesterday in connection with hartal were placed before the Additional District Magistrate, but the Police having withdrawn the prosecution, they were acquitted. Police have however written to College authorities to deal with them.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT OR RESIGN.

RAIPUR'S ULTIMATU M TO I.P. GOR

(From A Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, Feb. 3.

Boycott meetings were held throughout the Raipur District and Town. The public meeting held at Raipur was presided over by Pandit Rawishanker Shukla The meeting passed unanimously the Boycott resolution and also a resolution calling upon Sir Hari Singh Gour to support Boycott of the Commission in the Assembly, otherwise resign his seat, and give the electorate an opportunity to send a representative who would express their views.

MYSORE STUDENTS' "WALK-OUT".

BOLD ASSERTION OF PATRIOTISM.

MYSORE, Feb. 4.

The students of the Maharajahs College after an unsuccessful representation to the authorities that the college might be closed for the day in accordance with the British Indian Congress mandate came out in a body yesterday and invaded other institutions at work demanding a holiday for the students. The strike soon spread and over 5,000 boys of all ages were thus brought out for a public meeting which adopted the Congress resolution on the Statutory Commission.—A. P.

BHUSAVAL DECIDES ON BOVCOTT.

(From A Correspondent).

BHUSAWAL, Feb. 4.

At a public meeting held at Bhusawal A resolution to boycott the Simon Commission was passed unanimously on Friday.

BOMBAY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

WHO WILL SUCCEED SIR CHUNILAL?

MR. KAMAT'S CHANCES.

Both Sir Chunilal Mehta and Sir Cowasji Jehangir are to retire on the expiry in June of their term of office as members of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay. Speculation is again rife as to their successors. It is certain that one of the vacancies will be filled up by the transfer of Sir Ghulam Hossein Hidayatullah and as regards the other vacancy the favourites of those in the know are Mr. B. S. Kamat, Mr. Jayaker and Mr. H. P. Mody. Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. Walchand Hirachand are also in the running while the name of Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar is also mentioned. But all things taken into consideration it seems that Mr. B. S. Kamat will in likelihood be appointed. Failing him Sir Vasantrao may get in by a fluke.

MILLER-MAHARAJA ROMANCE

(Continued from previous page.)

the Dhangar caste. These being very illiterate and backward are wild at this idea of Indo-American wedding. The step-mothers of the ex-Maharaja have failed in calling meetings of the Dhangar caste. The eldest sister of the Maharaja Princess Sitabai-sab Bhaghvat left Indore for Baroda as she wishes to be at a distance from this wedding.

Some people here say that Miss Miller should personally come to Indore with a view to ascertain whether both the Maharanis are in favour of this alliance. I read in a newspaper that in the case of the second marriage the senior Maharani's views were ascertained by the bride's relatives and as soon as her consent was obtained the second marriage was arranged. I learn that the Junior Maharani is still in the Darya Mahal Palace at Burwaha and continues her Satyagraha. Her Highness' relatives, the Senior Maharani, the step-mothers and dowager Maharanis and the general public are extremely anxious about her health.

FORMATION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BUREAU.

NAGPUR, Feb. 4.

A village local self-government bureau was formed at a meeting held at the residence of Mr. W. R. Puranik, Advocate with a view generally to promote the establishment of local self-government in villages. Messrs. N. M. Deshmukh, Barat-Law, and Kholkute, Pleader, were appointed secretaries. Several prominent men took part in the meeting.—A. P.

AT HARDA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HARDA (C. P.) Feb. 4.

Complete hartal has been observed to-day at Harda.

CUP OF PATIENCE FULL TO BRIM.

LALAJI ON VICEREGAL THREATS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Referring to the Viceregal threats, Lala Lajpat Rai said: We do not care for such threats. We are prepared to undergo any trouble. We welcome them to put their threats into practice. Now the cup of our patience is full to the brim. We do not want them to rule us. They have failed for 150 years. What more clear proof of their incapacity do they require? Concluding Lalaji said: Indians were quite competent to rule India. The nation had decided that it would not tolerate any further insults.—Free Press.

"OBSERVER'S" HOMILY ON "BRITISH RAJ"

'HELPED OR IMPEDED COMMISSION WILL GO FORWARD"!

LONDON, Feb. 5.

In an article "Observer" says that "what now stands between India, and worse than Chinese anarchy, is British Raj and nothing else." It continues that, helped or impeded, Simon Commission will go forward, trusting that reason will prevail over passion. The ryot owes to the British whatever success he has won in the fight against capricious Nature. He owes them his right to live and work in peace, which is more fundamental and more precious than all formulae of 'a priori' philosophies.—Reuter.

LYONS SILK AND SATIN SHAWL

AFGHAN KING HONOURED BY COMMERCE CHAMBER

KING AMANULLAH INVITES SILK MISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Lyons.—King Amanullah was received this morning by the Chamber of Commerce the president of which presented him (for Queen was unable to attend owing to slight indisposition) with beautiful pieces of Lyons silk including black, gold and satin shawl.

The King then visited famous Musee des Tissus where he emphasised Afghanistan's interest in silk industry which was being strongly developed in Afghanistan. He suggested that the Chamber should send a silk mission to Afghanistan to advise native industry.

Subsequently the King was entertained at a luncheon at the Hotel de Ville at which M. Herriot, presiding as the Mayor of Lyons, spoke of the cordial Franco-Afghan relations. The King proposed toast of the Franco-Afghan friendship.

The King and Queen, whose visit to Lyons was marked by most cordial demonstrations of population, entrained this afternoon for Paris.—Reuter.

OUR IMMEDIATE WORK.

(Continued from page 6.)

dus and the Muslims all over India, and the spirit of co-operation that has made joint action between Brahmans and non-Brahmans possible in the Madras Legislative Council,—must be carried forward in future accountancy and be constantly added to. This may be achieved by cultivating a correct viewpoint by all and a due sense of proportion and perspective by the forward communities. Ten years ago we conceded separate electorates to Muslims. Now they have conceded joint electorates to the nation. Ten years ago we conceded reservation of seats to non-Brahmans. Now let the non-Brahmans ensure to themselves by their numbers and their own majority what was assured to them by the good-will of a minority. Every ten years at least we must make a rapid stride in the national progress. If to-day we succeed in reaching a concordat on these lines there is little doubt that ten years hence we shall be able well and truly to lay the foundation of an Indian nationalism which shall know no distinctions of caste or community. The Muslims have asked for a few concomitant reforms affecting the integration of Sindh and the elevation of the status of the N. W. Frontier Province. They have also imposed reciprocal obligations in Provinces like the Punjab and Bengal. The separation of Sindh has been the subject of a controversy. And even if it be a sacrifice on the side of Sindh to agree to such integration, all that we can say to Sindh is to sacrifice itself on the altar of Indian Nationalism.

NO COMPROMISE.

We may not waste time on organizing a boycott of British goods. The idea has never been worked out by the Congress. It has been more adumbrated as a threat, than pursued as a policy. Nor shall we show preferential love to one foreigner against another. Much rather shall we conserve our energies and direct them to the promotion of indigenous industries. Or granting the efficacy of boycott, we must admit that it is a process which takes time. But we are thinking out our programmes only for weeks now, not even for months. No one knows what the morrow has in store for us. The great thing to accomplish to-day is, having united our men, to keep them united on a common demand. That demand shall not abate a jot or little under any circumstances. Let there not be a single politician who will give in, because Sir John Simon has promised to draft three and a half Indians on to the Committee of seven, or undertake to instal the Select Committees of Councils as "Assessors." If we are able to agree upon this—that we shall not budge an inch unless our right to determine our future is conceded,—then we can afford to parley with the Englishmen at a Round Table Conference and agree to what the Englishman himself may deem a moderate and reasonable change. Swaraj is not the measure of independence we may attain but the process by which we shall attain any measure of independence.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the Memorial Service for the late Earl Haig at the Garrison Church Colaba on Sunday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay unveiled the Memorial Tablet of the 2nd Battalion of the late Royal Dublin Fusiliers at the St. Thomas Cathedral on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ryan and Mr. J. Venn lunched at Government House Bombay on Sunday.

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NO INFORMAL AND PRIVATE TALKS.

(Continued from page 7).

made by the Viceroy. Opinions expressed generally follow sectional lines. Sir Arthur Froom commented "It is a speech delivered obviously by one who is a well-wisher of India's future and and it should assist to clarify the issues before country. Whatever the views of those who abstained from attending, it is a great pity that they did not come to listen to the speech of one who after all is in the best position to give advice to India." Sir Walter Wilson declared that the Viceroy's speech deserved most careful study. Sir Darcy Lindsay said, "The Viceroy spoke from his heart and as a true friend of India, did not conceal the danger that lay ahead in pursuing a policy of boycott. Indian politicians should do well in trusting Lord Irwin to help them in their political progress.

NATIONALIST VIEW.

Nationalists' opinion was expressed by Lala Lajpatrai. He declared "There is nothing in the speech for which we were not prepared. We have not started boycott and hartal without being prepared to take all the risks. The speech will, in no way, affect our attitude towards the Commission. We regret, we differ from His Excellency in his interpretation of intentions of His Majesty's Government and of effects of our dissociating from the labours of Commission."

LIBERAL VIEW.

Liberal opinion was expressed by Munshi Ishwar Saran and Pundit Hirdayanath Kunzru, the former felt the speech woud have no effect on the majority of his countrymen with regard to their attitude towards the Simon Commission. Pundit Hirdayanath Kunzru said the Viceroy delivered a menacing speech and has shown incapacity to understand the present situation. He hoped it would stiffen the backs of waverers. They would have been able to judge the sincerity of British authorities, if they were told what decision had been arrived at on the Skeen Report. The Viceroy was expected to mention this in his speech, but it was a surprise to him that he avoided all references to it.

Sir Sankaran Nair remarked "It was a very good speech but will have no effect." Mr. K. C. Roy characterized it as a speech of an honest statesman anxious for the political progress of India towards self-government. Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan of the Independent Party said "It is a very sincere utterance, but takes us no further. I agree with His Excellency to some extent that a deliberate affront was not intended but they misunderstood Indian feeling to such an extent that one may be tempted to believe that it was really deliberate insult. It is still open to the Viceroy and the Simon Commission to represent the true feeling in the country and change their course, before it too late. I have not the least doubt that the section of political leaders in favour of co-operation, is insignificant and that the majority of Muslims stand for boycott." Sir Umar Hayat Khan characterized the speech as the best delivered by the Vicroy and would be responded to by Indians. Mr. N. M. Joshi, Labour representative, felt the speech had no argument which had not been met and would, therefore, cut no ice. Mr. Khaparde held the speech to be sincere but felt in the present political temper that it might not have any effect. He hoped, however, better counsels would still prevail and there would be co-operation with the Commission. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar said, the Viceroy had shown example of British firmness, which must be met by counter firmness on the part of India. Lt.-Col. Gidney heartily approved the very sound advice his Excellency gave in his speech. He believed the advice will have sobering effect on those who are to-day standing on the edge of indecision. As leader of one of the minor communities and speaking on behalf of that community, he whole-heartedly supported co-operation with the Commission. His advice to India was to accept free and frank co-operation offered by the Commission and to look upon it, as a well-wisher and friend of India. Dr. A. Suhrawardy said His Excellency's speech made a deep impression upon him by its straightforwardness and a ring of sincerity which characterised it. Lord Irwin made it fully clear that the boycott was a dangerous game to play. India threw away one golden chance in 1917, when Mr. Montague was at the head of affairs "let us not repeat the mistake" Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi said "It is an excellent speech which was clearly demonstrated that His Majesty's Government did not mean any insult by not appointing Indians on the Commission. I hope the Viceroy's appeal will have its desired effect on the boycotters. There is still time for them to restrict their decision.

BRITISH LION'S WEAPONS.

Dr. B. S. Moonje in a statement on the Viceroy's speech, said "The great Viceroy has spoken and everybody is speculating as to what his meaning could be in delivering such a speech. To me, the speech strikes thus. When the British lion conquered and established his dominion in India, he did not need the formality of consulting the Legislative Assembly or those who were called leaders of Indian Opinion. He did it in spite of them, relying on his sure weapon, the claws and teeth, which he used with great diplomatic skill. The Viceroy has reminded us of this fundamental point in the present politics of India and has told us that when the might of the British lion is challenged, i.e., when the right of the British Parliament is disputed, the British lion can be in the other mood. The Simon Commission will come and do its duty towards Parliament of the British lion in spite of what people of India may have to say and thus challenges them to dare if they can twist his tail; for it knows none can do it who has not previously developed strength in a like manner as the British lion. For our present purposes, the speech has made no change. Rather it ought to stiffen the back of such constitutionalists as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jinnah. As for ourselves, let us go on merrily with our hartals, boycotts and walk-outs.

DR. ANSARI'S LETTER.

CONGRESS PARTY DECIDES TO OFFER FIGHT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Details are now available of the proceedings of the meeting of the Congress Party in the Central Legislature which discussed the attitude to be adopted in regard to the Reserve Bank Bill which comes up on Monday. The resolution as passed in the meeting of the Party by a majority of votes runs:

"That in anticipation of sanction of the Congress Working Committee, the members of the Party shall attend meetings of the Assembly to oppose the Reserve Bank Bill and that the Executive Committee of the Party will decide the clauses that are to be opposed and the manner of such opposition."

It is understood that the general understanding at the meeting was that all important amendments which would be moved by Government and which in the opinion of the Working Committee of the Party would be prejudicial to the interests of the country, should be opposed. It is learnt that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Pandit Nilkanta Das of this Party have both intimated to the Legislative Department that amendments which they had notified in the last Simla session might be added to the agenda for Monday.

The question whether members of the Party could move their own amendments to the Bill would be decided shortly.

The decision of the Congress Party to attend the Assembly meeting to oppose Government proposals has been approved by members of the Congress Working Committee present in Delhi.

EXEMPTION GRANTS.

Dr. M. A. Ansari's letter to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, in this connection, reads: "You have asked me to obtain the permission of the Working Committee in behalf of the decision of the Congress Party in the Assembly to oppose Government proposals on the Reserve Bank Bill which are detrimental to the interests of India. As the Bill would be coming up on the 6th instant, there is no time to circularise the matter even by means of telegrams to all members of the Working Committee and obtain their sanction before the 6th instant. I am therefore, in consultation with those members of the Working Committee who are in Delhi, giving you permission to oppose Government proposals, as contained in amendments now tabled, as well as the proposals which Government is expected to get the Council of State to agree to when the Bill comes back to the Assembly and also to oppose the Bill as it would finally emerge from the Council of State, pending the final approval of the Working Committee at its meeting on the 9th February."

Members of the Congress Working Committee present in Delhi are: Dr. Ansari, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Maulana Mahomed Ali, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Among the other resolutions passed by the Congress Party was one stating that until the Party otherwise decides, no question shall be put nor resolutions moved by any member of the Party except such of them as relative to the Simon Commission, and therefore members should withdraw all resolutions other than those that deal with the Simon Commission; but starred question might be given.

OFFICE-BEARERS ELECTED.

The Executive of the Congress Party was reconstituted for the year, with Pandit Motilal Nehru as Leader, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar as Deputy Leader, Messrs. Ganganand Sinha and Nilkantodas, (Secretaries), Messrs. Kidwai and S. C. Mitra as Wips, and the following as members: Messrs. Chamanlal, Jamnadas Mehta, Ramdas Patulu, Prakasam and Sherwani.—A. P.

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SIR LESLIE WILSON'S SPEECH,

5 H. FETE AT COOPERAGE

Before a large and representative gathering of ladies and gentlemen, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, opened the 5H Week Fete organised at the Cooperage for the benefit of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund on Saturday evening. The compound and the stalls of the Fete were gaily decorated and long before six, crowds of citizens of both sexes flocked to the Cooperage. Though many of them could not get the compound due to the rather prohibitive price of the tickets for the day, they waited till after 6 p.m. when the price was reduced.

The Governor accompanied by Lady Wilson, arrived in State to the Cooperage exactly at 5-40 p.m. and they were received at the main entrance facing the north by Sir Reginald Ford, the Managing Director of the Fete, Lady Ford and many other Directors. His Excellency inspected the guard of honour and then entered the cabaret section where a large crowd awaited him.

Sir Ness Wadia regretted his inability to attend due to illness through a letter to His Excellency.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Declaring the Fete open, His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech, said:

"Last year, as you will all remember, a large number of philanthropic and energetic ladies and gentlemen organised entertainments in aid of the Hospital Fund which bears my name, which resulted in the very handsome total sum of Rs. 70,000 being added to the Fund. I suggested to the Hospital Fund Committee that, if possible, a large Fete should be organised for this cold wetather, somewhat on the lines of the Fete which was held on this spot five years ago. The Committee agreed to this suggestion, and the first task that then met me was to find someone who would make himself responsible for the organisation and carrying out of a great undertaking such as this. With considerable trepidation I approached Sir Reginald Ford, and I am glad that he did not realise at the time the magnitude of the work, or the time involved. It was because I knew myself that the work was going to be very heavy, and because I knew also that Sir Reginald was a very busy man, that I feared he would refuse; but, to my great delight, he generously accepted, and from that moment, I had not the slightest doubt that the Fete would have the great success that it is bound to attain.

What, however, am I to say about the numerous willing workers who have assisted him? Like Sir Reginald, I find myself in great difficulty. I know well the amount of work which has been put in by the members of his Directorate, and that Lady Ford, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Ricardo, have given up practically every moment of their spare time, for months, to the organisation of the Fete. It is difficult indeed to find words to thank them adequately, and it is equally difficult for me to refer to other individual helpers by name, for, where so many have worked so hard, I should have to spend a long time in endeavouring to enumerate them, only to find out afterwards that I had still omitted to mention some.

Sir Leslie further dwelt on the necessity of good hospitals with adequate staffs, congratulated the Fete Directorate once more and declared the 5H Week open.

HOW BOMBAY RECEIVED SIMON SEVEN.

IMPRESSIONS OF FRIDAY'S HARTAL

(BY AN OBSERVER).

Perhaps none had the least idea that the uncertain coquetry of weather and the extreme chill in the City for the last few days were a warning of the coming storm. Dark clouds overhung the horizon, rain was falling in drizzles, there was thunder and lightning all of which combined to cast an ominous gloom throughout the City of Bombay on the morning of Friday, February 3, the day on which the s.s. "Rawalpindi" carrying the Members of the Statutory Commission, anchor in Bombay harbour. It appeared as though the very Gods had responded to the prayers of distressed India and her helpless children.

The students were the first to rouse Bombay to action that day. The imposing procession which marched on to the Mole Bunder, and the black flags and stirring slogans should have made an unforgettable imprint in the minds of all those concerned. Else none could imagine the alleged assault of the students by the police sergeant. But even there, as it now transpires, the poor helpless Indian policemen showed that they had enough self-respect and cried out "Tyana maru naka".

The unparalleled enthusiasm of the students and the youths was fully manifested at the Mole. In spite of the dreary inclemency and extremely prohibitive nature of the weather, not less than 1,000 students and others at the most modest computation, lined the foot-paths leading to the Pier enclosure. Whatever view one might take of such demonstrations, there is no doubt that once the right chord is touched in the youthful heart, the youths would remain dogged without caring for the ultimate consequences, whatever they might be! Whatever the anti-Indian scribes whose baneful propaganda seeks to place the Commission in a fool's paradise. Sir John Simon and his six colleagues of the Commission would not forget February the 3rd, 1928 and the crushing reception (!) accorded to the Parliamentary Commission on the very day of its landing in Indian soil.

While on the one hand, the response from the students was wonderful and thoroughly satisfactory, the answer to the call of the Motherland from the working-class was magnificent, the more so; because, such response was the least expected. Imagine a procession of 30,000 and more peacefully and in orderly columns marching through the streets in spite of the employers! In the city with its mournful mood, the elaborate police arrangements and military 'bandobust' seemed to be wholly unnecessary and ridiculous. The peacefulness, which was as unprecedented as it was unique even in such surcharged atmosphere, was indeed a challenge to the guardians of "law and order." A feature of the procession was the unnecessary parading of some of the mounted police at the tail end of the procession. Equally provocative was the attitude of some of the sergeants posted at Jacob Circle. When this portion of the procession of the workers, reached the "Sath Rastha", they found that some two or three shops had been not closed. Some of the workers requested the shop-keepers to observe hartal, in the most peaceful and inoffensive manner. The shop-keepers themselves seemed to respond to their appeal. But the sergeants on duty, took the opportunity to show that they are "masters" and not "servants" of the people. They showed (?) their authority by forcibly pushing the processionists back and when some of the responsible volunteers who were guiding the procession, ran to the spot and tried to assure those police officials, they were not disposed to be reasonable. The responsible volunteers were also submitted to the same rude handling. However, nothing untoward happened and the procession marched on to the meeting place. The enthusiasm of the workers was fully expressed at the monster meeting where the British statesmen who were the sole parties for sending out the Simon Commission, namely, Mr. Baldwin, Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and Sir John Simon, the Chairman of the Commission, were burnt in effigy. One who has witnessed all this, would certainly declare: "verily the youths and the working-class of Bombay were those who made history on the memorable day," and all honour to them.

SUPER-LOYALISTS DO "PUJA."

Surely, with their eyes wide open, Sir John Simon and his colleagues must have seen the front part of the City of Bombay while driving to the Government House. The back part of the City, however, had remained to be seen and it was left to the ultra-loyalists like Dr. V. P. Chavan, Dr. Salunke and Mr. S. K. Bole, the self-appointed leaders of the so-called non-Brahmin and "depressed" classes, to represent that part to the Commission. One can well imagine that it was a jolly difficult task for these "leaders of nobody" to present themselves before the Commissioners with their humiliating mission when the rest of humanity in the City had their watch upon them. They dared not approach the Commission in the morning because they knew it would have been a mad venture. They were, therefore, compelled to bide time and wait for a more suitable opportunity. When the Commissioners returned to the Ballard Pier after getting a lesson of their life in the City, these super-loyalists also found their life's opportunity metaphorically to prostrate themselves before the "Bara Sahebs" and crave for a boon. Dr. V. P. Chavan, with his hands joined in supplication, begged of the Commission to pardon the misguided people—he and his sort probably—because, he said, they knew nothing better. It was just like a "Kunabi," really.

Dr. P. G. Salunke, a nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Council, posing to be a leader of the "depressed" classes, made abject confession to the Commission that he had not got the primary rights of a human being. Surely, Dr. Salunke must be knowing that supplication was the primary right of a primitive being and he had, in his case, utilized it to the fullest extent.

Mr. S. K. Bole, a nominated M. L. C., also had his fling.

The Muslims also had their super-loyalists to dance attendance on the Commission and to do "puja" to it. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin led a motley crowd of half a dozen self-styled leaders, including Khan Mahomed Ismail Kurtay, Fateh Mahomed Maniar, Abdul Latif Curtay, Mohamedali Allabux, Hafizali Bahadur Khan, Muhammad Zekharia Maniar, Yusuf Ali Tyabali and the inevitable Annis Ahmed. Their comical pretence to represent Muslim opinion, will not deceive even the Simon Seven if the latter enquire when the so-called All-India Muslim Federation was brought into existence, what is its membership, and wherefrom it gets its finances. But, of course, such relevant enquiries will not be made.

HARTAL IN THE PUNJAB.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Dr. Ansari, President of the National Congress, has received the following message from the Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee: "Amritsar, Ferozepore, Ludhiana, Batala, Dera Ismail Khan, Sialkot, Lyallpore, Jaharanwalla complete hartal. Lahore part time partial hartal. Much official intimidation."—A.P.

BLACK FLAG PROCESSION IN CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, Feb. 4.

Hartal was partially observed here yesterday. A large procession carrying black flags and singing national songs passed through the city in the morning. Students mostly of colleges, did not attend their institutions. The Vernacular Press also remained closed, and a protest meeting was held in the evening.—Free Press.

COMPLETE HARTAL AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 4.

Friday's hartal was a grand success. All the shops including fish and vegetable markets, soda, sweetmeats, betel leaves shops were closed. A large number of students, merchants, labourers, lawyers and several village-folk marched in a grand procession, covering over two furlongs, carrying black flags, national flags and leaders' photos. A public meeting was held in the evening under the presidentship of Mr. V. Satyanarayana, a prominent Congressman. Mr. M. Annapurnaiah, Member, All-India Congress Committee, Drs. B. Subrahmanyam and D. Gurumurti and a few other representatives of all schools of political opinion made stirring speeches supporting the boycott of the Simon Seven and the Benares All-Party Conference resolution. The resolution was unanimously adopted amidst thundering applause.

IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, Feb. 4.

A huge public meeting was held here last evening under the presidentship of Dr. Choitram. Speeches were made by Messrs. Gopal Das and Sant Das, Pandit Dwarakaprasad and Prof. Ghanshyamdas on the Benares resolution. One feature of the meeting was the absence of Muslim leaders though some Muslims formed part of the audience.—Free Press.

IN TOWNS OF SINDH.

KARACHI, Feb. 4.

Reports from towns of Sindh show that a complete hartal was observed in Shikarpur, Sindh, Larkhana, Shahdapur, Karachi Kotri, Tando Adam and Padidan. —Free Press.

AT DELHI.

DELHI, Feb. 3.

In spite of strenuous efforts of Government henchmen, Delhi, the Capital of India, observed hartal, worthy of its name and position. No less than dozen posters had been issued by some persons to dissuade people from observing hartal.

Huge mass meetings were held in the evening. Dr. Ansari was in the chair. Lala Lajpatrai, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Miss Tyabji, Sir Sankaran Nair, Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya attended the meetings.—Free Press.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN C. P.

(From A Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 4.

The Hon. Seth Govindadass has been informed from all the fourteen districts of the Hindustani C. I. that complete and peaceful hartal was observed on Friday. Not only in their headquarters alone, but in all the important centres throughout, and the day ended with huge public meetings, in which resolutions as prescribed by the Benares All-Parties' Conference for the boycott of the Simon Commission were passed.

MARATHI C. P. OBSERVES HARTAL

(From a Correspondent.)

ARVI, Feb. 4.

Friday was observed as a mourning day in a unique manner at Arvi in the Marathi Central Provinces. All the shops, cotton factories and cotton market were closed along with the High School and all other schools, as also the Municipal Offices. All business was at a standstill. A grand procession with black flags paraded the town. A huge open air meeting was held although it was raining. Baba Saheb Deshmukh presided. The Benares resolutions were passed unanimously.

Similar hartal was observed almost throughout the Taluka and similar resolutions passed. The Arvi Taluka Congress Committee is shortly to launch upon an intensive propaganda of boycott of foreign cloth, spread of Khaddar, removal of untouchability, etc., throughout this Tahsil.

COMPLETE AND PEACEFUL HARTAL IN KURLA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

A complete hartal was observed on the 3rd instant in Kurla. All the shops in the town were closed. Even the slaughter house and the market were closed. Hartal was observed in a very peaceful man-

Even the wicked, who are proverbially supposed to be unable to rest, will find solace in the cheerful warmth of the "Lasani" Blanket. The uneasy conscience, which keeps us awake o'nights, puts up but a feeble resistance to the all conquering comforts of the "Lasani."

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The so-called theory of "the survival of the fittest" has become a hard fact protruding itself more and more in the economic condition at the present day. With such facts before us, have we ever paused to consider the position of our lame brothers and sisters in the race, not for supremacy, not for luxury, but for the bare necessities of life? If we think for one moment how they are handicapped in this race for existence, we must welcome heartily anything that can help to lessen the unequal balance against them.

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COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY'S ATTITUDE

George Lansbury M. P., Chairman of the Labour Party, interviewed with regard to the attitude of the British Labour Party towards the Commonwealth of India Bill, and the letter on this subject from Mr MacDonald to Dr. Khan published in the Indian Press said:—

There is no discrepancy between Mr. MacDonald's statement and that made by Major Graham Polo. Htre are the facts:—

Over two years ago the Commonwealth of India Bill was brought before the Parliamentary Labour Party, and referred to a Committee which reported that the Bill was not inconsistent with Labour Party policy. Sir Henry Slesser K. C., was engaged professionally by this Committee to go through the Bill and to see that in draft and structure it met the ordinary requirements of such a Bill for presentation to the House of Commons. I failed to win a place in the ballot, so was prevented from getting a Second Reading, discussion and division on the Bill during the Session. but I got the Bill a first Reading, and this secured its being printed and circulated to all members of the House of Commons. After this the Bill was placed on the official list of Bills from which Labour members, who succeed in the ballot, may select for Second Reading on private members nights. Last Session Mr. Rennie Smith M P., who won a place in the ballot, put down the Commonwealth of India Bill for Second Reading, but unfortunately time did not permit of this discussion taking place. Had it done so, the Labour Party whips would have taken the division, and the whole strength of the party would have voted for tht Second Reading.

This does not mean the Bill is agreed in all its details as drafted, or that questions connected with the Franchise, and other important matters would not be revised or amended, but it does mean that the Labour movement stands without reservation behind the demand, contained in the Bill, for the creation of an "Indian Commonwealth" which shall become a free equal partner in the "British Commonwealth of Nations".

This is the simple history of the whole matter. It is up to the representatives of Indian people to tell the British nation whether the Bill represents the present Indian point of view, or whether some new and larger measure is required.

PROFESSOR LORENTZ DEAD.

WELL-KNOWN SCIENTIST AND NOBEL PRIZE WINNER

LONDON, Feb, 5.

Haarlem.—The death is announced of Professor Lorentz, a well known scientists and the Nobel prize winner in 1902.—Reuter's Special.

FIRE ON RUSSIAN TRAIN.

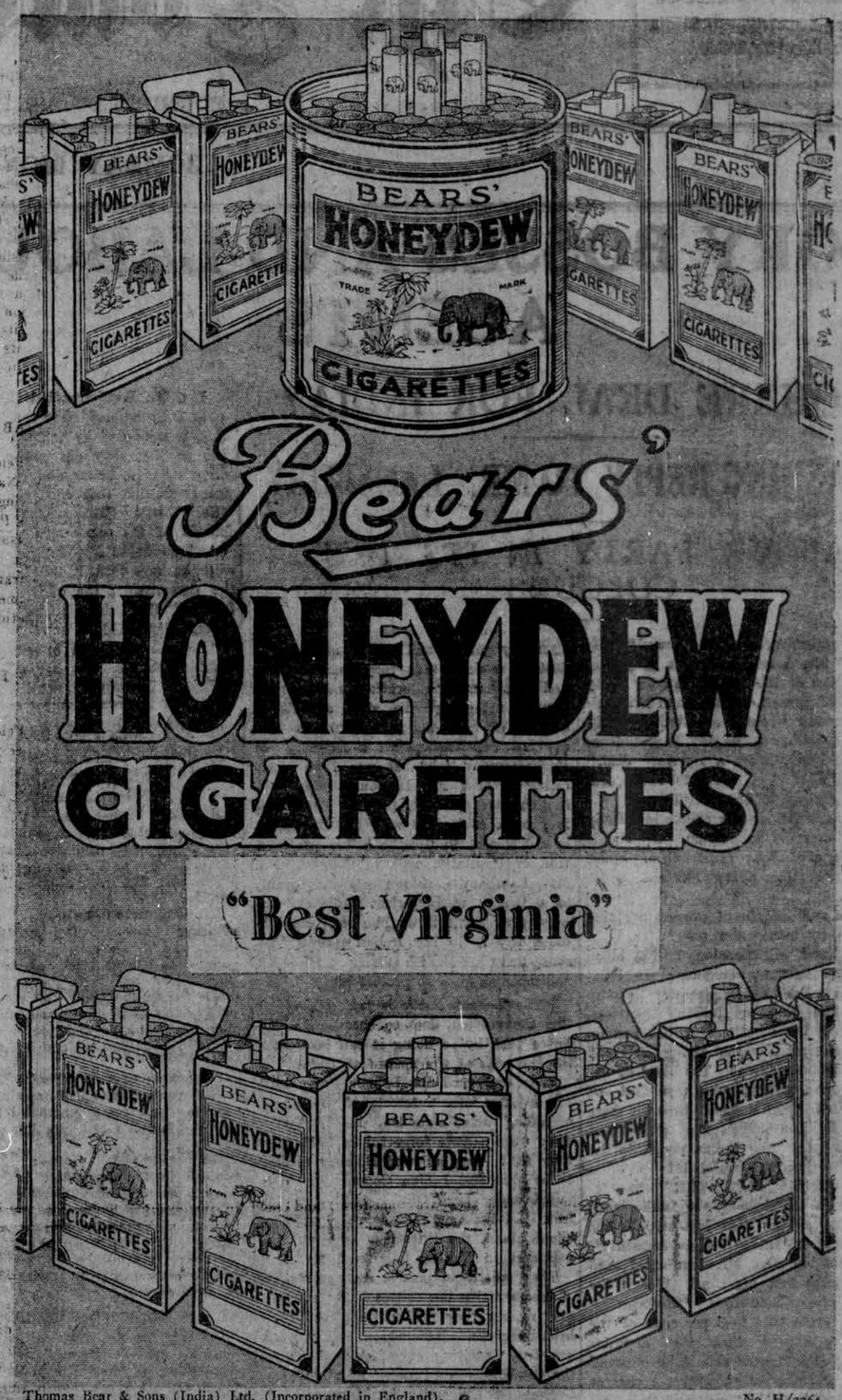
LONDON, Feb, 5.

Moscow.—A fire broke out in the Saloon car of a train proceeding form Leningrad to Ourmansk. The Railway Commissioners who were travelling in the car jumped out and three of them received serivous injuries.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS

Richmond (Virginia).—The third attempt of Chamberlin and Roger Williams to establish a new world's endurance record for flight failed, the acroplane crashing from a height of 40 feet immediacly after taking off from Byrdfield. The airmen were not hurt, but the machine was badly damaged. The officials expressed the opinion tha tthe crash was due to the runaway being too short for the machine which carried 460 gallons of petrol—Reuter.

Washington.—Stewart took his case to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and obtained release from arrest on a writ of Habeas Corpus. Hearing of the writ to determine whether he shall retain his liberty has been fixed for 7th February.—Reuter's Special.



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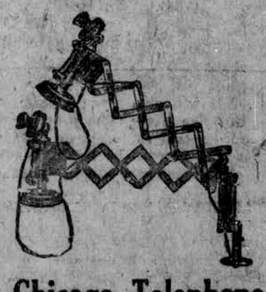

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SQUARE DEAL FOR INDIA?

SMASHING REPLY TO MR. LANSBURY

LABOUR PARTY IN ITS TRUE COLOURS

In a recent article in the "Daily Herald" Mr. Lansbury sought to justify the position of the British Labour Party and also of himself. "India and British," Mr. Lansbury wrote, "are tied" and he concluded "what is needed is confidence that India is getting a square deal." "Worker's Life" gives the following characteristic reply to Mr. Lansbury:—

Mr. George Lansbury's article in "Daily Herald" deserves to become a classic example of Labour Imperialism. Space forbids more than a few choice gems. Thus—

"India and Britain at present are tied cemented by bloow and war."

What blood, Mr. Lansbury? The blood of Indian peasants, slaughtered in thousands to establish the British Raj in India? The blood of Indian patriots, blown from the mouth of British cannon after the great National rising of 1857? The blood of Amritsar? The blood of the millions upon millions who have died of hunger under British rule? Be a bit more definite, Mr. Lansbury: tell us what blood it is that "ties" the Indian people to the rule of the British Capitalists!

THE "NEXT STEP."

"What is the demand the Indian people make as the next big step in the development of Indian self-government?"

The next big step, Mr. Lansbury? And what was the first big step? Was it the sham Montagu-Chelmsford "Reforms"—which gave the vote to 3 per cent. of the population, ensured that the deputies elected by this means should be outnumbered by Chamber of Commerce representatives, British officials, etc., and then provided a "safety clause" enabling the British Government to ignore any decisions of the Indian Assembly which it did not like? Or does Mr. Lansbury mean the Bengal Ordinances, that charter of freedom establishing uncontrolled police dictatorship over political agitation, which was issued by the Labour Government?

"SUFFER AND WAIT."

"Just as the people in this country must suffer and wait while education and organisation are set going to enable them to win their economic and social freedom, so also must India."

It would be interesting to hear Mr. Lansbury get up and tell an audience of British workers that they must "suffer and wait" until "education and organisation are set going"—i.e., until a sufficient number of trade union bureaucrats and ex-"Left" politicians get a majority of Parliamentary jobs. It would be interesting to hear Mr. Lansbury telling the British workers that, pending that time, they must co-operate with the Capitalists in a Commission for the better preservation of Capitalist rule in Britain. But Mr. Lansbury dare not say this openly to a British working-class audience, because they would throw him out. He only dares say it to the Indian people "because there are British soldiers, aeroplanes, and machine guns to protect him."

"The Labour Party is taking part in this Commission, does so because it believes that by so doing it can best serve the interests of the masses of India."

How concerned the Labour Party leaders are for "the interests of the masses of India," all of a sudden, Mr. Lansbury? They were a little forgetful in 1924, were they not? They allowed Bombay strikers to be shot and Indian Communists to be jailed under Lord Olivier, without a protest. All these years they have remained silent about the thousands of political prisoners in British jails in India.

They raised no protest against the use of troops and police to smash Indian workers' strike: they said nothing about the brutal sentences inflicted on Indian workers for "exciting class-hatred," or for the "seditious conspiracy" of attending a Communist University in Moscow: the starvation and disease, the frightful death-rate of the Indian peasant millions have "escaped their notice"—so far as even their Parliamentary speeches are concerned.

INDIA'S "SQUARE DEAL."

But, when they are going to take part in a Commission for the better government of India, i.e., for the better maintenance of the Indian workers and peasants under the rule of British Capitalists, then they suddenly discover "the interests of the masses of India."

"What is needed is confidence that India is getting a square deal."

Yes, Mr. Lansbury: but the question is, needed by whom? One can readily agree that it is needed by the British Imperialists so that they can get on with their dirty work in India; and by their Labour agents, so that they can go on posing as "Socialists," "Internationalists," and the friends of the oppressed.

And no doubt Mr. Lansbury is right when he says that, if the Indians boycott the Commission, the position of "their friends," the Labour leaders, will become "almost impossible."

"Because they will be shown up as India's enemies, not her friends: allies of British Imperialism, not its opponents."

MAXIMS FOR SUCCESS.

IDEALS OF YOUTH.

I wonder what your thoughts are young man of to-day, at you take your last farewell of school and step out boldly into the broader path that lies before you? Writes Sir Arthur Yapp in Pearson's Weekly.

For it's not an easy life you're entering into. Old problems in a new and urgent guise are going to rise up thick about you; fresh perplexities will meet you at every turn. These things are part of your heritage, part of the price which you must pay for your birthright, as your predecessors paid theirs in the turmoil and hardship of the war.

It's not an easy age you're living in: but, if you're worth your salt, I don't suppose it's easey you're seeking, and you'll find it's still worth while to play the man.

Set out to make money if you will, young man, for money that is truly earned is an honourable and a worthy thing. It is the token which the world will give to you for services faithfully rendered, and it brings with it power and opportunity—the power to influence the ways of others, and the opportunity to assist and succour your fellow men.

HOW TO GAMBLE.

I Would say to you also: be a gambler—not on horse-racing and greyhounds, for these things I abhor—but in the sense that you are prepared to take a legi-imate risk for the sake of what you believe to be worth while.

Gambling of the kind I mean demands faith and knowledge. To take big risks without full and proper consideration of all the circumstances is mere foolishness Knowledge is your stock in trade, and so I would say to you: improve your education as much as you can while you are still young. It is never too late to learn, but the process undoubtedly becomes more difficult as the years creep on.

In addition to the requirements of your own particular form of business, I would strongly advise the study of languages. No ambitious young man of the present day should take it for granted that all his life is to be spent within the shores of Britain. Inside the Empire, our Colonies and Commonwealths are flourishing; their demand is ever for an increasing supply of energetic and ambitious men. The possibilities, too, of successful British enterprise in such countries as South America are but now being dimly realised.

A WORD OF WARNING.

So much for money; but, before we leave the subject, just one word of warning:

Set out to make money, certainly; but, equally, take care that money does not make the man. There is no more pitiable object on the earth than the man ruled solely by his lust for wealth, unless it be that other extreme, the individual who has lost his realisation of the usefulness, value, and dignity of honest work.

To those of you who are able to do so I would say: marry while you are young. Early and wise marriage will provide you with sympathy, with encouragement, and with love. It will give you a home of your own to strive for, and provide you with an added incentive to get on. But—and the but is a big one—be very sure of both yourselves before the step is taken.

WHAT EARLY MARRIAGE MEANS.

Early marriage usually means rigid economy. It means a cutting out of all extravagances, and a relying on each other's company alone to produce interests and happiness in common. It means mutual hardship to be faced, and willing sacrifices to be made to a common end. Happy marriage is a balance of giving and taking, and a sharing in common of whatever triumph may come at the end.

And so, young man of to-day, you are setting out to build up home and fortune; but, greater than either of these is the building up of character itself.

You have probably come straight from the playing fields and sports grounds. Don't desert them now, for you will need your health and fitness in the wider fields before you. Take with you into your new life the spirit you have learned there, the team spirit you cultivated, the spirit of "each for all and all for each." That is the crux of the art of living—the service of your fellow men.

...ami (3rd from the right with the baby in his lap) and his father-in-law, Bhai Sanwalya, who was shot dead last week.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver.")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XLVI

Mabel discloses a Secret.

The end of the picnic left a sting. Mabel was not the same Mabel as before. She had quietly studied the situation so far as it affected her and she laid her plans. She was not now going to play a second fiddle to any one, least of all to Shahinda, whose confidential **tete-a-tete** in the bed room showed Shahinda as dark as the Sphinx. She would disclose nothing to Mabel as to her relationship with Yusuf. She, of course, denied the marriage but that denial did not go very far. Shahinda confessed to Mabel of her lingering love for Himm, though he had already had a rude awakening to the contrary. Mabel wanted to oust Shahinda and take her place. She would use Yusuf as a tool. Yusuf had no definite intentions of any kind. He had gone on the spree which he loved. He found Shahinda handy. So he had selected her. He was fond of women but any woman was good enough for him provided she was passably prepossesing and reasonably responsive. He had looked at Mabel and thought Mabel equally eligible. But his heart went for her pretty sister Georgette, a girl in her early twenties and one who was sparkling with the sap of youth. The other women were—well, past their prime and Yusuf was a clever connoisseur of female beauty. Mabel's plans were involved but seemed to work well. They could be only judged by their results. As Mabel had stood a picnic it was evident that Shahinda would follow suit. She had then to decide upon her plan of action. She did not take long to decide it. She took Georgette and Gammon to the Yusufs for this is how she described them. Himm was, of course, there. He went there whether invited or not. Shahinda proposed an outing to the falls. She said they would find a sufficient shelter in the ruined abbey if it rained of which, there was likelihood. The date of the picnic was announced but Shahinda had confided to Mabel that it might have to be postponed if her "dearie" was to have an operation as in that case it was her duty to be by his side and nurse him.

Himm asked Mabel what operation it was and why it was necessary for Shahinda to nurse him. She said that Shahinda was now very secretive in these matters with her and would not disclose anything, but that it was obvious that proferring her services she might be seeking the triple stage of mother, wife and friend. She did not mind it. Mabel added that it was against that contingency that she had added the days to her casual leave.

Primed with this information, Himm questioned Shahinda.

Himm. "Is your picnic fixture coming off?"

Shahinda. "What makes you ask that question."

Himm. "Only there is many a slip—"

Shahinda. "You always count on them."

Himm was now savage at Shahinda's evasion. He was thoroughly sick of her habit of never answering any question if he could avoid it. In this respect, Mabel was downright straightforward. She too had her reservations but she was plain in intimating them. It seems a paradox that Mabel and Shahinda should have been lifelong friends. They were so unlike each other and their minds presented points for contrast rather than those for comparison.

Even in appearance the two friends were different. Mabel was tall and stout. Shahinda was short and slim. Mabel had a pretty pout, Shahinda had sparkling eyes. They set off her otherwise unimpressive physiognomy. Mabel was fair Shahinda was dark. Mabel was musical, Shahinda's musical instrument was a mouth-organ. Mabel could tell a story, Shahinda was no recanteur. Mabel was firm—Sahinda vacillating. She only became firm if she had to do anything out of the ordinary. There was a dash of frivolity in Mabel's nature which was lacking in Shahinda's. But both were highly educated, sufficiently cultured, and passably intellectual. Mabel was artistic. Shahinda was conserative in dress and decorations. She still wore the sari in a baggy fashion which her sisters had long since discarded. But nevertheless as beauty is defined unity in variety there must have been sufficient points for common thoughts, action and endeavour, otherwise they would not have been friends.

That friends at one time they must have been, was evident from mutual regard in which they held each other. Even regards the excursion, who but Mabel knew of the possible mishap which no one then thought of?

Himm had cancelled another engagement to join the picnic. He was preparing to go when he received a short note—not from Shahinda but Mabel that it had been cancelled. Mabel did not state the reason why, but Himm had no difficulty in guessing that it must have been the impending operation.

Mabel wrote to Shahinda enquiring if it was the case and whether she could be of any use to them. She received a short hurried reply that it was quite alright and that Mabel need not trouble to come.

The operation had then dashed all Himm's hopes of meeting Shahinda for an indefinite period. He dared not refer it to her since it was one of Shahinda's confidences inoperated to Mabel. Himm would, therfore, go to Mabel and make her his spokesman.

He asked her to enquire how long she would be detained by the operation and how long it would be, before Mabel would be next able to see her. She did enquire but received no answer. Messengers were posted but only returned with the reply "**waza bund**" (not at home).

Mabel wrote to Himm. Himm wrote to Mabel and the two decided to beard the tigress in her den. But she was not there. The house was locked. The inmates had left ten days ago, the day of Shahinda's picnic to a destination unknown.

"These are funny people," reflected Mabel.

"Funny is not the word for it," added Himm. Mabel and Himm returned home without exchanging another word. They were thinking on the same subject but not to the same end. The one question which had been worrying Himm was Shahinda's sudden attachment to Yusuf. The other question was her singular conduct towards him. It was evident that Mabel was in a position to make a shrewd guess, if indeed she was not in actual possession of the actual reasons. She had at one time implied as much, and was even on the verge of imparting them to Himm when her mind took a sudden turn and she modified her plans to suit her own plan of action. Himm catechised her more than once on the subject. But Mabel was a past master in diplomacy—most women are, and she neatly put off Himm without saying a word of any significance to him. For instance when Himm asked Mabel the cause for Shahinda's strange behaviour, pointedly asking her if Shahinda had confided to Mabel her reason for her annoyance. Mabel merely said that Shahinda had told her that she had good reason for being annoyed with Himm. But that though pressed to, she had given no particulars. But here she added her shrewd guess—that Shahinda's grievance appeared to be that Himm had been neglecting her, but when and in what way, she could not tell. Now when two people are friendly and the more so when they are intimate a charge of neglect can be easily made, and made plausibly. The question is one of degree. Now Himm had ransacked the entire storehouse of his memory for any striking example of his neglect. He found a hundred or more such instances any one of which might furnish a casus belli to an over-strung mind. As a matter of fact, in each of such cases, Himm's defence was his standing offer of all assistance at all times at any cost and it certainly did not look like neglect. But Shahinda wanted more. She expected Himm to read her mind more fully and act, which Himm had certainly failed to do. With all his varied experience of human life he was still a poor thought-reader and the more so when women were concerned. It went against his grain to think that any person should mean "yes" when she pipes an emphatic "no", or that when she protests violently against an act, she is praying devoutly that it shall be done.

Mabel. "You do not know women. You call them a mystery. They are no mystery at all if you only know how to act at the right moment."

Himm. "Yes, but men sometimes strike, long after the moment is past."

Mabel. "That is their own fault."

Himm. "Rather their misfortune. If all men were to act as women do, the affairs of this world would be in a sorry pickle. The language will cease to have any meaning."

Mabel. "You men can never understand the women's mind."

Himm. "I wish to goodness someone else did. Do even women understand each other?"

Mabel. "More so than the men."

Himm. "That does not carry them very far."

Mabel. "Quite as far as it is necessary for their purpose."

Now suppose Himm had for the nonce turned into a monomaniac. His single thought then was Shahinda's neglect of him. And he wantd to dive into the reason of it which he could not do. He had hoped that Mabel would lighten his burden. But she too had failed. Meanwhile, Shahinda was vouchsafing occasional replies to Himm's letters replies concluded in her usual strain, perplexingly vague, bewilderingly ambiguous and incredibly irrelevant. The facts is Shahinda had coined a code of her own. What she wrote may have been intelligible enough to her, but it was wholly unintelligible to Himm, and whenever he complained to her about her vagueness she felt startled as if the crystal perspecacity of her written thought was in question. But her spoken thoughts were identical. So that it was only by a superhuman effort, or by a merely lucky bit that Himm was able to dive into her meaning. And yet some meaning she must have attached to her words. For at times she wrote long yarns and these could not have been spun without fresh material. This language appears to have been Shahinda's secret code which she did not use in her polite correspondence with others, to whom her letters were sufficiently straightforward and explicit.

As it was Himm had a premonition that one such letter was about to descend upon him. And it did.

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